The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,677—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 t
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 23-12 pe
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	doz. bottles
'Glentromie'	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 28th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July 1889. Agents.

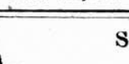
MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.

For passage apply to

Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTS' DRESS GLOVES & TIES.

	Rs. a.
GENTS' WHITE KID GLOVES, Two Buttons ..... Per pair	2 12
White Ties ..... From	0 8
Dress Tie-holders ..... Each	0 12

DRESS SOCKS.

NAVY Balbriggan ..... Per pair 3 8

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

PERFUME VAPORIZERS IN VARIETIES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF PERFUMERY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz.....	3 500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

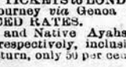
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....	C. Perini.....	3,800	550	14th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

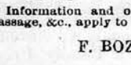
Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA.....	W. Russell.....	3,380	14th August.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL.....	S. Fowler	3,600	400	31st July
WERNETH HALL	J. Wilcox.....	4,100	500	5th Aug
WORSLEY HALL....	J. Verril	3,500	400	17th Aug

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
METHLEY HALL..	A. Buck	3,500	400	27th July

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzales, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry.....	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale.....	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE ILFORD DRY PLATES.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THESE PLATES, manufactured by the Britannia Works Company, are well-known and approved of, being PERFECTLY RELIABLE and of very moderate price.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	...	1	1-6	2-4	4-0	7-8	10-8	19-0

THE NEW RAPID SERIES, the quickest Plates in the market.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	...	1-4	2-4	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0	23-0

THE SPECIAL ILFORD, Red Label.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8
Rs. ...	...	1-8	2-8	3-12	6-8	11-0

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.

Qualities—A—Smooth surface, thin paper.
B—Smooth surface, heavy paper.
C—Rough surface, heavy paper.

These papers may be used for positive printing or copying drawings by contract, also for enlargements, plain or working up in crayon, ink, water colours or oils, according as the taste or judgment of the operator may suggest. Each kind of paper is the same price.

Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.	Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.
4¼ by 3¼	0 9	12 by 10	5 0
6½ by 4¾	1 4	15½ by 12½	7 4
8½ by 6½	2 0	28 by 17	15 8
10 by 8	3 0		

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO, LD.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,

Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.

From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.

GOLOSHES.....Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore :
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore :
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore :
And your heart's so bad, at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all means fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE.
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS

From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate, SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a. 1 2 per lb.
Orange Pekoe.....	
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 11 "
Pekoe.....	0 13 "
Broken Pekoe	0 12 "
Broken Tea	0 10 "

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected.

Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
132, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

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AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1889, at 4-30 p.m., to consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up of the Company and of passing the necessary resolution to that effect.

By order of the Board.

W. J. ESSAI,
Secretary and Manager.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE Liquidators INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's LAND and MILL at Ahmedabad. The situation is excellent and the Mill Buildings and Machinery, Engine, Boiler, Tank, &c., are all first-class and in good order. Tenders will be received up to 17th August 1889. They should be addressed to the Liquidators, care of the undersigned, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000. Further particulars will be given on application to the Liquidators or their Solicitors and the Mill can be inspected on application to Mr. Dulsookhram Hargovandas, Samla Pole, Ahmedabad, or to the Engineer in charge. Any tender will be subject to acceptance by the shareholders in general meeting.—Dated the 16th July 1889.

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Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.

The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.

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Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.
Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given had all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of JOHN JAMES SMITH, a Widower, formerly of the Uran Station, but late of Bombay, European, a Permanent Way Inspector in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of April 1888, leaving a Will dated the 30th day of October 1885, whereof Probate was on the 13th day of December 1888 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY DUNK, of Parel, Bombay, a Carriage Foreman in the employ of the said Company, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Henry Dunk, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 23rd day of August 1889, as after that date the said Henry Dunk, as such Executor, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the deceased's Niece, Mrs. GEORGINA WILSON (daughter of the late John Nash, formerly of Plai-tow, Essex, and now of 26, Carlton Terrace, Elizabeth Street, Upton Park, in the County of Essex, England, the Residuary Legatee named in the said Will, as the person entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 10th day of July 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
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NOTICE.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Robertson School of Industry at Pandharpur, District Sholapur. Salary Rs. 60 per month, rising to Rs. 100 on considerations of merits and approved service. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the Collector and President before the 15th August 1889. Candidates should possess a good practical knowledge of carpentry, free hand and mechanical drawing, blacksmithery, and brass work. Those possessing in addition a knowledge of painting, moulding, and plaster-work will be preferred.

R. E. CANDY,
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Sholapur, 18th July 1889.

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LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

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The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000.

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
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This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—"The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury London.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY 1889.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...perative Stores, Limited, 4-30 p. m.
...velty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

ESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kashgar (s), from Yokohama ; and Knight of St. George (s), from Cardiff.

ESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lepanto (s), for Aden and Hull ; Kilwa (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ; and Kerbela (s), for Kurrachee, Aden, and London.

RINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Punani left on Tuesday the s.s. Lepanto yesterday.

I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for week ending 20th July 1889 shows a decrease of 03,710 in receipts.

HE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of the k wall of a four-storeyed house in Janker Street, longing to Jan Mahomed Cassum, fell in on Tuesday st. No persons were injured. The portion of a wall f a Hindoo temple at Nagpada also fell in on Tuesday. Fortunately no one was injured.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE P. C. A.—During the month of June last 16 horses and 34 bullocks were sent to the Prinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners while 40 bullocks and 5 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

LOST PROPERTY.—Bomonjee Cowasjee Chinoy, storekeeper in the Yacht Club, reports having dropped five gold studs, valued at Rs. 60, somewhere between the Apollo Bunder and Pao Bazar, Fort, on Tuesday last.—Mrs. M. Valles, residing at Dadur, reports that she lost a handkerchief containing one gold ring set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 300, and two other gold rings, Gipsy patterns, set with five diamonds each, valued at Rs. 150, on Tuesday last. The complainant cannot say how she lost them.

A YOUNG LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.—The young ladies of the city of all nationalities are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Elphinstone High School Hall, Cruickshank Road, on Saturday at 4 p.m. This meeting is called to interest the young ladies in forming an association similar to those now held in England, France, Germany, and America. Presentation of the plan of work and the addresses will all be given by women, and it is hoped that there may be a large attendance of school girls and young ladies.

MINSTREL CONCERT FOR THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Certain members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association intend giving a minstrel performance in one of the theatres, on the 3rd of August next ; proceeds to be given towards the Convalescent Home in connection with the European General Hospital. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has given his permission that the performance may be advertised as under his patronage.

NEGLIGENT POLICEMEN.—Dwarka Sookdom and Gopal Bhickajee, police ramosees employed at Messrs. Gahagan and Company's Iron Foundry, were charged yesterday by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P Ryan with neglecting their duty as members of the Bombay Police Force on the 20th instant. Dwarka, who was the day ramoosee, and Gopal, the night ramoosee, who on giving over their charge to each other on the morning of the 20th instant neglected to go round the premises and see that everything was right before giving over their charge to each other, although Dwarka was aware that a large sum of money was in the office premises on the day previous with which the workmen were to be paid on that day, the 20th instant. They were both convicted. Dwarka was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Gopal was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET—ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL *vs.* UNIVERSITY TRAINING SCHOOL.—An interesting and exciting match was played on Monday between the students of the Elphinstone High School and the University Training School, resulting in the defeat of the former by five wickets. Both teams were fairly and equally represented. The captain of the U. T. C. C. having won the toss, sent his opponents to bat. They retired with a score of 41, Mody and Seervai being the principal contributors. The U. T. S. team then succeeded in scoring 49. Pavree and Doctor played some excellent cricket. In their second innings the Elphinstonians scored 27. The balance was made up by the opposite party with a loss of 5 wickets, thus defeating the Elphinstonians by 5 wickets. Writer and Mody bowled excellently on their respective sides.

ROBBING A BOY OF HIS ORNAMENT.—Bappoo Appa was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 15, and one anna in cash from a boy aged 7 years, the son of Pattoo Kashiba, on Tuesday last. The boy, it appears, accompanied his father, the complainant, to an iron foundry at Mandvie on Tuesday morning, where the father was employed. While his father was at work, the boy was playing about in the street, when the accused enticed him away to Dongri Street, where he took the anklet from the child. The child raised a cry and a policeman arrested the accused. The anklet was found in accused's coat pocket. Bappoo Appa on pleading guilty, was convicted, and on admitting one previous conviction was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Curreembux Husseinbux, Shaik Hoosein, Rampursad, Baljorsing Balsing, and Ardaseer Cowasjee Soortee were brought up on remand and charged by Khan Babadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective branch of the Bombay Police Force, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in their possession currency notes, cash, and gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,380, on the 27th ultimo, at their residence in Khetwady, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how they became possessed of the same. The four accused are the persons who were arrested by the police in Bombay on the date in question upon certain information received from Hoobli, in the Dharwar District, of having swindled a wealthy native sowcar there and made off to Bombay. Curreembux, the first accused, it appears, was serving a term of five years' rigorous imprisonment in the Ajmere Jail and was liberated in 1887, and although he was searched for, he could not then be found, and this man was also wanted at Jodhpore for committing a similar offence there, and four warrants of arrest have also been issued against him for similar offences committed in Bombay, on which he will be further charged in due course. The four accused in the present case were convicted. The first three were sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment and the fourth, Ardaseer Cowasjee Soorti, ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

AN INDIAN COMMITTEE IN LONDON.—Sir William Wedderburn has drawn up a memo. with a view to form an Indian committee in London on the lines of the Indian Reform Society of 1853, which worked under the exertions of the late Mr. John Dickenson. In 1883 a like effort was made by Col. Osborn, but apparently it did not succeed. Now Sir William thinks the time most opportune for forming a committe. The work of the National Congress in India for the last four years, and of its agency in England under Mr. Digby, has awakened a degree of public attention unknown before. The interest thus awakened must be followed up and substained by active work, and with that view Sir William proposes to form a standing committee of India's friends in England. He concludes his memo. thus :—"In proposing, therefore, now to reorganise the informal committee approved by Mr. Bright, it appears that in addition to the duties previously contemplated, there exists in these proposals of the Congress important practical work demanding immediate attention. On all hands it is agreed that the Congress movement is one of great importance, and it seems incumbent upon English public men to do what they can to assist its promoters in guiding the movement in directions the most beneficial both to India and England. The proposed combination among the friends of India in England will not involve any sacrifice of independence on the part of any individual reformer. Nor will any one be committed to the views held by others ; the basis of co-operation being simply the desire that England should discharge her duty to India with justice and sympathy, and the determination that the actual administration shall accord with the principles laid down by Parliament and the Crown." We heartily wish success to Sir William in his undertaking, and trust that his co-adjutors will work with the same zeal and earnestness of purpose as the Committee of 1853.—*Indu Prakash*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 24.

Jorvois, Captain, Bo, R A, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Foss, Surgn-Major, Bo Med Staff, off station leave, to Deesa.
Froome, 2nd Lieut, Bo R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 24.

Faulkner, Surgn, Bo, 19th Regt Bo Infantry, on duty, to Nusserabad.
Dixon, Surgn, Bl, M S, on duty, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 25th July, 1889.

Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, 1st August, at 8-45 p. m. and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 25th July, 1889.

1. There will be gun drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day.
2. The adjourned Battery Committee meeting will take place at Head-Quarters on Monday next at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt., and
Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India, Saturday*, July 20.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Baba Khem Singh, C I E, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant F Tweddell, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant A E Woods, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgeon E Cretin, MB, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Surgeon D B Spencer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Surgeon W H B Robinson, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Surgeon A R Edwards are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The services of Mr R F Guise, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Mr I H W D Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

With reference to Home Department Notification No. 560, dated the 8th November, 1888, the services of Lieutenant T C Benson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr G D M Moore-Lane, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, is appointed on probation to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, A List in Burma.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for nineteen months, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H M S Magrath, District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, held charge in addition to his own duties, of the offices of Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, from the 17th to the 24th April, 1889, both days inclusive.

Colonel E S Reynolds, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from special leave, as Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Captain E R Penrose, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and as Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel N R Stewart may officiate as Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr H S Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr A H Anthony, Assistant Comptroller-General attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during Mr T H S Biddulph's absence on privilege leave.

Mr L E Pritchard, Probationer, attached to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is transfered to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

Mr E Gay, Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted privilege leave from the 10th August to the 29th September 1889, both days inclusive, and the following arrangements are consequently made :

Mr E F T Atkinson, CIE, Accountant-General, Bengal, to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Mr E W Kelner, Deputy Comptroller-General, to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr C R C Kiernander, Deputy Auditor General, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F S Gwatkin, Bengal S C, Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, to be a District Staff Officer, 2nd class, vice Major W G C Halkett, who has reverted to regimental duty.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas Moore Kirkwood, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Henry Barnes Peacock, 7th Hussars officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Ernest Llewellyn Williams, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 20th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Philip John Miles, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Alfred Carnac Watson, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Walter Cleland Scott, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant Scott will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect. from the 2nd Jany 1888.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant-Colonel C J Walter, Bengal S C, Commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, for ninety-two days.

Surgeon P O W Hailey for 182 days. Pension service—3rd year, commenced 4th July, 1889.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Colonel W H Macnaghten, C B, Cavalry, (m c) for six months.

Captain E W Dun, D S O, Bengal S C, (m c) for three months.

Captain J L O'Bryen, Bengal S C, (m c) for four months.

Surgeon R J Marks (m c) for two months.

Surgeon A Duncan, M D, (m c) for four months.

PROMOTIONS.

The name of Major-General G F Hogg, CB, Bombay S C, was placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General H H A Wood, C B, Bombay S C, on the 31st March, 1888.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Reade, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Owen Cumberlege, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain George Edward Money.
Captain John Clibborn.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade :

Thomas Lynch
Charles Walter McMorran
John Henry Aggas

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the amalgamation of the Purneah Rifles with the Northern Bengal Volunteers Rifle Corps.

RESIGNATIONS.

Gauhati Rifles.—
Captain A J Mein resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr B G Relf, second grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m c) for four months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Major W H Coaker, R E, Deputy Manager, Class I, Grade 3rd, sub pro tem, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or until further orders :

Major W Pitt, R E, Deputy Manager and Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, to officiate in Class I, Grade 3rd, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, vice Major Coaker.

Mr J S Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Manager, vice Major Pitt.

Major J W Ottley, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F J Home, RE, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major S L Jacob, RE, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, vice Major Ottley, RE.

Colonel F D M Brown, V C, S C, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on special duty, is appointed Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G T Skipwith, RE, on furlough.

Mr M King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will continue to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Mr Cordner on special duty.

Colonel C M Moberly, MSC, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to hold charge until further orders of the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr V Rigby, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin State Railway.

The services of Mr F D Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

284-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazul Dharamsi vs Sakinabai and another—Payne, G and S.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.
186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemaaji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.
318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane, E and H.
232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and another—Little, S, F and N.
532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and another vs Valeebai and others—Little, S, F and N.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little S. F. and N. W. Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others. L. S. F. and N., P. G. and S., and B. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For hearing at 10-30 a.m.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

Chalk, W. S—Jamsetji Hormusji Limboowalla petitioner—Craigie, L. and O. and Macfarlane, E and H. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For consent decree.
119-87—Janardhen G. Runchordas Surji and another vs Camurbai and another. Hore C and B.
Short Cause.
395-88—In person, a pauper. Heerji Cullianji vs Purshotum Kursonji and others, in person. Part heard.
Long Causes.
511-87—D S Garud—Tulsidas Lowji vs Runchordas Dharsey and others—Macfarlane, E and H.
513-87—Tyabji and D—Essa Haji Moosa and others vs Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others—Payne, G and S.
548-88—Jefferson, B, D, and K—for pauper—Simoo Kadu Kustia vs the Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little, S F and N.
69-89—Crawford and B. Luckhmidas Morarji vs Haji Moola Mahomed—H Bicknell.
290-88—Mansuklal D and J. Hormusjee Ardesir Suntook vs Vikra Kndwa Hurackchund—Thakurdas D and C.
330-88—Payne G and S. Peerbhoy Damji vs Muljibhoy Rahim. Thakurdas D & C.
90-89—Roughton and B. Manaji Neloojee vs Govind Ramji Goley. Bomonji and H.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 19th inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts
Jabalpur	27 3	Nassick	3 90
Raveri	12 34	Deolalee	5 94
Nimbora	14 65	Ghoti	25 55
Bhadli	10 33	Nargaon	8 15
Julgaon	15 53	Warrengaon	14 20
Sirsoli	13 66	Hoodgi	11 7
Mhasawad	16 92	Mohol	8 2
Maheji	13 87	Madha	10 30
Pachora	18 18	Barsi Road	6 55
Kasgaon	15 26	Keim	4 9
Naidongri	14 87	Johur	4 82
Challisgaon	13 80	Pomalwari	6 9
Nandgaon	13 35	Dexal	4 36
Munmar	10 10	Lanowli	81 1
Lassalgaon	3 74	Dhond	2 10
Kerwadi	1 72	Talegaon	12 4

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 21st and 22nd July 1889 :—

	Ghadeoki.	Sonad.	Dhola.	Dhuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	18 29	15 54	26 3	12 16	18 20	18 45
On 21st July	2 46	2 28	0 88	...	1 50	0 24
On 22nd July	0 16	0 9	0 9	...	0 15	0 13
Total up to date	20 91	17 91	27 0	12 16	19 85	18 82

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

GONDAL PORBANDAR DIVISION.

Station.	Previously Reported.		From 1st to 15th July.		Total to date.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Bhayawadar	0	70	11	3	11	73
Ranawas	2	69	9	43	12	12
Porbandar	4	98	4	79	9	77

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new materia specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 24th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 15th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 15th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 15th May to date.
Delhi	29·546	+ ·058	+ ·005	W	6	86·2	99·0	83·6	+3·1	72	10	...	10·35	—1·28
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·340	— ·043	— ·038	S W	7	82·3	84·5	77·1	—2·0	87	10	1·51	18·96	+5·70
Jhansi	29·515	— ·051	— ·025	S W	7	81·4	91·4	79·4	+1·8	78	6	...	10·10	—4·23a
Jacobabad	29·315	— ·136	— ·159	E S E	4	88·8	112·2	83·6	—0·2	67	...	...	1·06	+0·03b
Karachi	29·512	— ·068	— ·053	W	25	83·0	91·7	80·7	+0·6	74	2	...	1·75	—0·69c
Ajmere	29·541	— ·061	— ·057	W	14	78·3	89·7	77·6	+1·8	80	2	...	8·71	—0·95d
Deesa	29·549	— ·094	— ·059	S W	50	79·8	86·1	77·4	+0·6	90	10	0·31	17·75	+5·76e
Rajkot	29·593	— ·076	— ·050	W S W	19	81·4	85·5	75·8	+1·0	82	5	0·11	19·78	+3·32
Neemuch	29·597	— ·074	— ·027	W S W	15	78·7	85·7	74·7	+1·5	91	10	...	14·38	+2·12
Indore	29·653	— ·074	+ ·002	S W	9	75·3	83·7	73·1	+1·2	88	8	...	9·59	—6·14
Saugor	29·588	— ·041	— ·024	W S W	15	75·2	85·9	73·6	+0·5	90	10	...	22·91	+4·95f
Jubbulpore	29·644	— ·037	+ ·033	W S W	7	76·7	83·0	75·6	+1·6	94	10	...	28·48	+2·18a
Hoshangabad	29·648	— ·072	— ·005	S W	10	77·4	87·5	74·6	+0·2	89	8	...	23·37	—1·10a
Khandva	29·681	— ·066	+ ·020	S W	14	76·8	86·2	75·8	+1·5	86	10	0·01	11·76	—3·03a
Raipur	29·630	— ·012	— ·002	W S W	14	80·5	88·4	77·5	+2·9	80	10	...	...	...
Nagpur	29·679	— ·026	+ ·032	W S W	12	78·2	90·7	76·0	+1·8	87	10	...	14·24	—9·76
Amraoti	29·724	— ·018	+ ·055	W	13	76·2	89·6	74·3	+1·6	84	8	...	14·48	—2·93f
Akola	29·702	— ·053	+ ·018	N W	9	78·4	90·5	74·6	+0·8	78	10	...	13·16	—2·80g
Surat	29·675	— ·069	— ·007	W S W	F	80·1	85·0	74·0	—2·8	74	8	0·48	28·33	+6·56d
Malegaon	29·681	— ·060	— ·009	S W	16	79·5	87·4	73·6	+1·2	70	5	...	7·84	—2·57
Bombay	29·749	— ·049	— ·001	S W	16	81·4	86·0	79·9	+2·2	87	10	0·05	50·61	+4·95
Poona	29·783	— ·031	+ ·025	W N W	17	74·7	85·0	71·4	+1·0	82	8	0·03	9·99	—1·33e
Sholapur	29·773	— ·046	+ ·017	S W	12	78·7	92·7	72·0	+1·2	69	5	...	8·49	—1·34
Ratnagiri	29·805	— ·038	+ ·022	W	9	79·9	85·9	74·9	—0·4	88	10	0·29	79·79	+17·75e
Belgaum	29·834	— ·010	+ ·022	W	4	70·8	78·3	67·8	+0·9	95	7	0·01	26·06	—4·07
Goa	29·837	— ·043	...	N W	11	80·0	83·0	78·0	...	96	6	0·16	70·09	...e
Karwar	29·843	— ·019	+ ·005	S W	F	78·1	84·2	74·7	—0·2	90	8	0·71	116·80	+43·15e
Mangalore	29·856	— ·023	— ·014	Calm	3	75·0	84·3	74·4	+0·1	98	10	1·03	73·26	+0·57
Calicut	29·927	+ ·031	+ ·020	N E	13	73·3	85·2	72·2	...	94	10	0·62	50·69	—13·34
Cochin	29·933	+ ·025	+ ·023	R N	F	75·1	84·2	73·7	...	92	10	0·32	45·60	—12·86
Bangalore	29·820	— ·031	?	W	7	72·0	84·9	69·9	+3·8	83	8	...	11·03	+1·85
Secunderabad	29·787	— ·030	+ ·035	W	10	78·5	93·6	74·8	+4·3	72	1	...	8·63	—2·96
Masulipatam	29·700	— ·024	— ·022	W S W	7	84·8	99·7	80·5	+2·6	77	10	...	16·48	+5·27
Bellary	29·836	— ·038	?	W	12	81·0	95·9	75·4	—1·6	71	6	...	2·86	—1·38
Cuddapah	29·784	+ ·039	...	N W	...	83·8	97·6	77·4	...	73	3	0·11	8·76	+1·41
Madras	29·782	— ·014	— ·036	W	9	82·2	100·3	78·1	—0·4	79	7	0·15	5·30	—1·19
Coimbatore	29·903	+ ·002	+ ·027	S	8	72·6	88·8	70·3	—0·5	90	9	0·05	1·70	—2·73
Trichinopoly	29·860	+ ·042	+ ·027	W N W	7	75·8	97·1	72·3	—4·4	84	10	0·68	9·38	—2·68f
Negapatam	29·828	+ ·009	+ ·011	S W	6	77·8	92·0	75·2	—3·0	85	10	...	4·81	+0·78f
Colombo	29·907	+ ·028	— ·011	W	12	80·5	84·5	77·0	...	82	10	0·24	25·43	+5·89a

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Dark gloomy weather. *b* Hot wind. *c* Dust haze. *d* Gale of wind. *e* Passing showers during day. *f* Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds. *g* Severe nor-wester.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a moderate rise in Ceylon, the extreme south of the Peninsula, and at Delhi, pressure has fallen generally all over the country, the fall being moderate to brisk in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and at most stations in Berar, the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces ; rapid in Gujarat, Central India, and at Karachi, Ajmere, Hoshangabad and Khandwa ; and very rapid at Jacobabad. Pressure is high to the south-west of the Malabar Coast, and decreases gradually northwards, and is low in the Indus Valley. The readings vary from 29·933 in. at Cochin to 29·315 in. at Jacobabad, giving a total range of ·618 for the whole region. The gradients over Sind are considerably steeper than they were yesterday, and the winds there are circulating cyclonically. In the neighbourhood of the depression winds are increasing somewhat in force. There appears to be a fresh small depression in the North-West Provinces, with its centre somewhere to the north-east of Jhansi.

Pressure is moderately below the normal in Ceylon, Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces, the deficiency being greatest at Jacobabad.

Winds are north-easterly on the Malabar Coast, east-south-easterly at Jacobabad, and southerly at Coimbatore. Everywhere else the wind force is moderate and the directions normal.

The maximum temperature during the last 24 hours has been above the average at most stations, the excess being somewhat considerable in Berar, the Central Provinces, at some few stations in the Madras Presidency, in Sind, and the Punjab. The highest readings in the shade were 112° at Jacobabad and 100° at Madras.

The mean temperature of the day has altered very little since yesterday, and the only changes worth notice are a rise of 3° at Delhi and Bellary, and a fall of 4° at Trichinopoly.

Humidity has a general tendency to increase everywhere except in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where it is decreasing rapidly.

Skies are more generally clouded than yesterday over the greater part of the country, and light rain is reported from every station on the West Coast from Colombo to Surat, and also from Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Belgaum, Poona, Khandwa, Rajkot, Deesa, and Allahabad. The heaviest falls were 1·51 in. at Allahabad and 1·03 in. at Mangalore.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Coasting s s Ponani, 542 tons, Nakoda, sails today for Mauritius with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khilva, 993 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbeila 1,451 tons, Captain J Templeton, sailed yesterday evening for Kurrachee, Aden, and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Conductor and Mrs W Joyce, 1 child and infant, clerk R S Jobard, Mr E S Lowal, Mrs R S Jobard, 1 child and 1 infant, and 5 passengers on deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE extra P & O Co's s s Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain C Gaad, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Yokohama with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE extra P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain T F Crury, sails to-day for Colombo and China with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rohilla	2174	de Horne	B	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Marlboro'	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Methly Hall	2182	Buck	K	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2320	Wilcox	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Astrea	1348	Nicholson	O	Ralli Bros.
,, Kerbella	1960	Templeton	Q

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Sassoon Reformatory a new VICTORIA, a DOG-CART, and a PONY CART. Apply to the Superintendent, Grant Road.

BY THE MAIL, BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! Office Bags, Lawyers' Bags, Doctors' Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Hand-Bags, Plush Bags, All of New Novelties. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A LADY is desirous of giving LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, having a thorough knowledge of both these languages. Apply to X.Y., care of this paper.

TO BE LET—Ridge, Malabar Hill, a Furnished House, for three months from 1st August. Rent Rs. 130. Apply No. 560, care of this office.

TO LET, at Poona, HALF a BUNGALOW, Furnished, with Stabling and use of Cookroom, from 1st August to 30th September. For rent, &c., apply to J. J., care of G. W. Hotel.

WANTED.—A First-class ENGINEER for a Tug. Salary Rs. 200. Apply personally to Port Officer, Bombay.

WANTED an English Scholar to teach Children at home 5 hours a day. Graduate preferred. Apply B., care of this office, stating terms.

WANTED—A CLERK for a Mercantile firm. He must write a good and fast hand and be able to cast accounts. Apply to A. B. C., care of this Office, stating salary required.

WANTED an ASSISTANT MATRON for the Byculla Girls' School. Apply to Hon. Secy., B. E. Society.

TUITION GIVEN in respectable families by a respectable Parsee U. G. of 4 years' standing. Best references. Please write to "TUTOR," care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Bellassis Road, Byculla. Good stabling and servants' quarters. For particulars apply to Mrs. ROWLAND, Fir Tree Lodge.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

FOR SALE.—CAMERA LENS and MATERIALS complete for Photography. For particulars apply to "K.," care of this paper.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

DAHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14; 3 bottles, Rs. 1-12 each; Kepler's Malt and Cod-liver, Rs. 1-6; Atkinson's Scent, Rs. 1-10 per bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PIDE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF!—WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety for Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford's Market.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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AUTHORISED.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUNBOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos. 1, 1 A, 2, 3, and 4—

Lot No. 1 comprising an area of	101·80	square yards.
„ 1 A „ the right to arcade over the street and over an area of	45·79	„
„ 2 do. an area of	73·36	„
„ 3 do. do.	23·83	„
„ 4 do. do.	42·23	„
Total	290·01	square yards.

The land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mody, on the south by Gunbow Street, on the east by vacant land forming part of Gunbow Street, and on the west by the Hornby Row, and the said land is assessed under Collector's old Nos. 283 and 580, new Nos. 2752 and 5188, old Survey Nos. 23 and 24, and new Survey Nos. 2·8903 and 8903, and Municipal Assessment ward Nos. 1810-1811, Street Nos. 10 and 12, Gunbow Street, and Nos. 81 and 83, Hornby Row. The land will first be put up for sale in one lot, and in the event of the biddings not reaching the reserve price to be fixed by the Commissioner, it will be again put up in the several lots shown on the plan, lots 1 and 1 A being sold together.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 24, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned precious stones on account and at the risk of Mogul Hajubally Moostafa, and by order of Narayen Luxmonrao—

35 rubies, 6 emeralds, 1 gold ring, set with emerald, 1 gold ring set with ruby, 66 lairees, 27 lairs, 1 bundle emeralds, 32 topaz and sapphires, 430, lusunyas, 1 bundle sapphires, and a quantity of Cambay stones, one bundle rough turquoise.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

3 bales superfine colored woolen cloth.
5 „ grey shirtings.
1 „ white towels.
7 „ grey dooties.
8 „ table covers.
5 cases white mulls and jaconets.
2 „ colored velvets.
1 „ brown half hose.
2 „ iron folding bedsteads.

On account of the concerned.
1 case German silver sheets.
4 cases damaged prints.
10 Bales damaged shirtings, jacconets, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 25, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

CONSOLS receded ⅛ per cent. yesterday, returning to last Friday's quotation of 98½. Reuter tardily quotes Silver at 42½d. per oz., which was known yesterday through other channels, and reports an advance of 1-16 in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, and of ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £67⅞ and £69¾, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 83½.

A further advance of 3d. per quarter took place yesterday on Calcutta Linseed to arrive via the Canal, and Liverpool quality was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes on a firm market, Bombay seed, however, being still unaltered, at 43s. 6d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed also was firm, and Calcutta Brown was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive at 42s. Cawnpore being unchanged at 48s. 6d. per quarter. Coffee was firm at previous prices. Wheat was firmer again, but no further change in rates had taken place.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet but steady, the day's sales representing a further contraction of business at 6,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. There was again no change whatever in spot prices; but American arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. higher in all positions. The Liverpool Wool Auction Sales opened yesterday, with 19,000 bales offered; but no change in prices is reported.

The Manchester Market was firm, with rather more enquiry at lower prices, which, however, were not accepted, and the quotations for staple Goods and Yarn wired by Reuter show no change.

Spot Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 11 3-16.; but Futures were four points higher, both for September and August, at 10·12 cents and 10·48 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*, and the following is now the comparison between the figures for the present and the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	...	1,700	200
Three days' do. ...	1,000	3,800	2,100
Since 1st Sept. 1888 ...	5,433,000	5,466,300	5,199,900

About 1,000 bales of ready stuff changed hands again to-day in our local Cotton Market on the basis of previous rates, the feeling being kept steady by the pretty constant, if not large, demand from spinners. The purchases this afternoon consisted of Wadwan, at Rs. 206; Oojein, at Rs. 215-18; Akola, at Rs. 208-9; and Churkhi, at Rs. 212 per candy. In forward business, a pretty large line of "Fully Good" Bengal is reported to have booked at Rs. 190½-91 for December delivery.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more enquiry from exporters in this market to-day, but only a moderate business has transpired, dealers having been firm at our last quotations.

SEEDS.—The high rates asked for the descriptions most in request seem to be restricting business at length, and neither in *Linseed* nor in *Rapeseed* have any transactions of importance transpired to-day, though we call the market steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,514	bales.
Wheat	14,197	cwt.
Linseed	1,622	„
Rapeseed	12,691	„
Poppy seed	2,679	„
Caster seed	1,663	„

FREIGHTS are steady, not to say firm, at previous quotations. The Niagara (s) has filled up for Liverpool at 21s. 6d. per ton for ready loading. The Armenia and Lycia (ss.) have been berthed, the former for Liverpool with 2,000 tons of cargo at 21s. 3d. per ton for September and the latter for Antwerp on the same terms for August-September loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady in tone and unaltered as to quotations, but with business on any line almost *nil*. Calcutta is reported steadier, with Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4¼d.; but this has had no effect here, and the feeling at closing may be called flat, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. Meanwhile we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight. ...	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Francs do.	1·72½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had another drop to-day in a weak market, the decline in the cash rate for Fours being 3-16 from the quotation in the earlier part of yesterday, and ⅛ per cent below the closing price, and the quotation all round, both for Money and Account, is now 100⅛. The rate for 4½ per cent. Paper has been put down to 104, but is nominal to a great extent.

SHARES continue quiet, the business reported again to-day being on a small scale. The principal alterations in our quotations are a decline of Rs. 20 in Connaught Mill Shares, Rs. 500; at of Rs. 17½ in Mazagon, at Rs. 115; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, and James Greaves, at Rs. 595, Rs. 1,110, and Rs. 695, respectively. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 720. New Berar Cotton Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 555. Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 15 up in the first issue, at Rs. 3,515, and Rs. 5 in the others, at Rs. 880 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 24.—Barometer has fallen over the greater part of India, but has risen in Bengal, Assam, Burma, the Circars, and on the south of the peninsula. The fall is greatest in North-West India. The tendency to a formation of the depression over Bengal has disappeared, and the pressure is now decreasing steadily—from high pressure in the extreme south to low pressure in the extreme north. Winds are westerly to west-south-westerly in the greater part of India, but draws into the south-west and south of the Bay. In Burma and Bengal they are south-easterly, and northerly in the Punjab. Temperature exceeds normal, except in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Rain has fallen generally, except in the Punjab, the central stations, and north of Madras, where it is light and scattered.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 23.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·0

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

6 a.m. ... ... 80·3
10 a.m. ... ... 83·1
2 p.m. ... ... 84·2
4 p.m. ... ... 83·4

Piccadilly tells this story:—A well-known lady advertised for a maid. One answered the application, and, having been satisfactorily put through her facings, remarked, "Now, milady, first of all, I must tell you I make a rule of going nowhere without my piano I take it that your ladyship has no objections?"

WHAT is expected to create a great sensation in railway engineering is a locomotive patented this month in France and abroad by a Hungarian engineer, named M. Ala Béothy. According to the patentee, the ordinary speed of this engine is to be 5 miles an hour, and will admit of being increased by 17 miles an hour. M. Béothy encases his engine and tender in a shell of thin iron with the sides parallel, and tapered off to a point in front, somewhat resembling a ploughshare and presenting smooth surfaces. Where great speed is not absolutely required, but rather the pulling of a very heavy train, this engine is claimed to be specially adapted by reason of the enormous power it is capable of generating. This power is secured, the patentee contends, by two boilers 16½ feet long, the barrels of which stand one above the other, 298 tubes, two pairs of cylinders 15¾ in. diameter by 19½ in. stroke, and driving wheels 9 ft. 9½ in. in diameter. The engine is so constructed as to be capable of taking, without difficulty, a curve as sharp as six chains radius. If this engine proves of success, the consumption of fuel, on account of the diminished air resistance, will fall to a point hitherto unthought of. Although this new engine and tender will be 12 tons heavier and 22 feet longer than any at present running, the permanent way would, it is urged, be quite strong enough, and any extra high speed could be performed by it without more risk than there is in running at the ordinary speed of to-day with our present locomotives.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CONCEICAO—June 29, at Portland Place, London, Philip de Conceicao, Surgeon, Benzal Medical Establishment, aged 36 years. Deeply regretted by a number of relatives and a wide circle of friends.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COACHMAN—July 24, Manockjee Muncherjee Coachman, son of Muncherjee Ruttonjee Coachman, late partner, Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, aged 30. Deeply regretted. Funeral this day at 8 a.m., No. 1, Gola Lane.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEETHAM—July 21, at Walter's Court, Shamnagar, the wife of W H Cheetham, of a son.
FLEMING—July 8, at Sandoway, Burma, the wife of A S Fleming, Esq. B C S, of a daughter, prematurely.
WILLSON—July 15, at Shillong, the wife of J Willson, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOSTER—NICOL—July 13, at Allahabad, by the Rev Mr Scoble, Sergeant-Major Foster, to Isabel Nicol, second daughter of Mr George Nicol, N B.
GURDON—McNAUGHT—July 16, at Nowgong, by the Rev Sidney Endle, Lieut P R Gurdon, B S C, Assist Commissioner Golaghat, Assam, to Ada Elizabeth, third daughter of Dr J McNaught, Nowgong, Assam.
KIDDELL—PEARCE—July 13, at Cuttack, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Military Chaplain, Harry Bartram Kiddell, of Cuttack, to Agnes, second daughter of James Pearce, J P Kapunda, S Australia.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—July 11, at Thayetmyo, Burma, William Grant, the dearly loved infant son of Major John Grant, and Beatrice Anderson, 2nd Battalion The Lincestershire Regiment, aged 10½ months.
HEBBERT—July 11, at "Charleville," Simla, of pneumonia, Frank, the infant son of Mr F B Hebbert.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S reputation is, fortunately for the cause he represents, a robust one, or both might have suffered by his address to the Colonial Institute. The maintenance of the rights of the people in Native States against the mere sentiment in favour of Native Government, irrespective of considerations of justice and mercy, is nothing new. It has been certain for some years past that opinion was moving in the direction of recognising the claims of the subjects of this Native Princes to share in the general amelioration which has resulted from Western methods of administration in British India. We should wish to hope that Sir Lepel's address would hasten the march of opinion in this direction, but we fear his impetuosity may rather delay it. His courage in speaking out upon a subject concerning which the Government is known to be tender will be extolled, but his statesmanship will be decried, and his opinions therefore undervalued. The address has the fault of being acrimonious, as though the speaker had hard personal memories of the Native courts, but what is more to be regretted the criticism is altogether destructive. At a time when we are only on the threshold of inquiry, and reconstruction and reform are quite feasible, Sir Lepel does nothing but tear up reputations. Rajahs, nobles, officials, Native and European, all go uncertificated, or with very bad characters indeed. The constructive element which Sir Lepel tried unsuccessfully to work into his address we have already dealt with. Colonization of Kashmir and of the Indian hills generally by Europeans is a dream. India is still in the tropics, and it is certain that the proper class of colonists neither could nor would successfully settle in Kashmir so as to make it a true colony. A planting settlement like Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and other tea districts, or, like Tirhoot and Chappra, or even like Ceylon, it might become.

But whether colony or planting district, that experiment would be no cure for misgovernment in the Native States. English colonization could not co-exist with a Native administration, and if Kashmir is to be colonized, it must first be annexed, and we should be no nearer than before to a better remedy than annexation for the acknowledged faults of self-rule in Native States. Sir Lepel's lecture on the Native States had no constructive clauses, and there was no suggestion to repair the havoc made by the onslaught on the ruling and official classes. No one connected with their government escapes, yet no proposal for the improvement of system is even hazarded. Unfortunately a strong opinion prevails among Natives—an opinion not sensibly weakened by certain recent experiences—that the Government sees no other remedy for bad Native rule than annexation. Lord Dalhousie's system sleeps, they believe, with one eye open. Government is widely credited—wrongly as we know—with the Machiavellian design of never helping the embarrassed perplexed minister, except with advice he cannot follow, and with precepts he does not understand. It must be confessed that there is some colour for this idea. Government is never so intensely judicial and formal—we might almost say prim—as when dealing with a Native Government that has got itself into a mess. Yet it is certain that this coldness and reserve is not owing to any reluctance to assist, but to the knowledge that under the existing system no help is of much use unless it takes the form of prolonged interference. And prolonged interference is in effect annexation *pro tem.* The Supreme Government would warmly welcome any practical suggestion to enable them to interfere usefully without destroying the prestige of the Native administration. In his address on the 10th June Sir Lepel had an unexampled opportunity afforded him of dipping below the surface of Native maladministration, and out of his great experience telling the Colonial Institute, and through it the Indian Government and people, why in his opinion States, self-governed as those of Hindustan and the Deccan, are ill-governed, and suggesting a remedy. He abstained from doing so, and the inference becomes very strong that he believes no Native Government can be trusted to be wise and just. If that be his opinion we can understand how he has come to be so vindictively pursued even in his retirement by his old enemies, the Native Press. We are bound to say it is the fixed belief of many careful observers besides Sir Lepel Griffin—men who are friendly to the Native—that not for generations of freedom yet inexperienced will they be fit for any shape of self-rule in a modern sense. It may be expedient, these people say, to leave the Native States autonomous; but having in view the fact that they are parts of the Empire, and that their populations are fully as much under British protection as are those of British India proper, it is not right or just that misgovernment should be tolerated under the shadow of the British throne. While holding strongly that the right of a Native Chief to misgovern his subjects ceased as soon as England obtained the effective power to prevent him, we think that to improve his methods it is not necessary to abolish him or to colonize his country. Sir Lepel Griffin himself went very near at one time in his address to giving the real reason for the bad government in the Native States. But, instead of following the clue up, he unfortunately contented himself with being unjust to a useful body of men. He objected to the presence of "adventurous Europeans" in Hyderabad, and he left his hearers dark as to whether he alluded to the Euro officials of the State permanently employed, to occasional friends in the financing interes It is a pity that the impression created that he meant the former. For nothing could be further from the fact than the suggestion that the English gentlemen who have bee for many years employed in the Hyderabad State in steadily and painfully promotin progress and preventing wrong are adventurer Selected and trained by the first Sir Sal Jung, they alone afford the true nucleus a Civil Service in the Nizam's dominion Sir Lepel should have been more precise a careful in the choice of his words, for he w do inquiry to men already harassed enough.

While the word does not apply to European officials of the State of Hyderab it is not difficult to show that the adve turer official is nevertheless at the root much misgovernment in the Native State generally. Concurrently with the education of the Chiefs and nobles, his extinction is essential to the restoration of order. He is often ignorant, low-born, facile, and corrupt. Supple to those above him, harsh to his inferiors, suspicious and treacherous with his equals, counting every friend a possible enemy, his god is self, and a balance at his banker's, however acquired, his salvation. And usually he is a British subject, though not a European. For his existence, the conditions of service in Native States are mainly accountable. The Governments of Native States are absolutely personal. There is no more absolute government in Russia than in a Native State. If any one doubts this, he should follow the example of the educated native gentleman of advanced views mentioned by Sir Lepel Griffin who took service for a time in one of them. The experiences obtained will be interesting, especially if the seeker after truth and employment is a man to whom the difference of right and wrong is important. If he is a friend of the Resident's, and if the Resident is a strong man, all may be well; but if he is a lowly person without the entrée of the Residency, or without interest there, he had better put his principles in his pocket. Self-respect alone would prevent honest men from coming to the front in the prevailing conditions. Though it may be added that happily notable exceptions can be quoted of honest men that have come to the front, and their presence is a guarantee of what a good system might do. Sir Lepel mentions some of these gentlemen by name, and we could easily add to his list. But the exceptions are far too infrequent. While government in Native States is personal and unchecked, no official is possible but the adventurer, and his presence in the administration means corruption in root and branch. Indeed, when the disease is stated as it is above, remedies, we are sure, will readily occur to many of our readers. The remedy must be such that while securing the just and merciful government of the people, all that is necessary of autonomy will be left to the Chief, and each State will become a school of administration in which the hereditary ruling classes can learn the rudiments of their trade, and the middle classes be educated to support them. Annexation will be no more heard of, and the diversity preserved by the little Governments of the Native States may not be unprofitable of example to the Supreme Government itself.

MR. MACLEAN'S action in regard to the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill is strongly commented upon by *The Child's Guardian*, the organ of the Society, which so vigorously and on the whole perhaps judiciously protects those who cannot protect themselves. In the course of the discussion on the clause limiting the hours during which little children can be employed to sell newspapers in the streets the hon. member for Oldham announced his intention to vote against the restriction "because it seemed to him to be an unnecessary interference with freedom of trade and with individualism." His critics seize upon this apparently harsh announcement, and rates the Conservative apostle of Free Trade and Individualism in a manner calculated to cause that gentleman an unpleasant quarter of an hour if he were not by this time thoroughly case-hardened. "Mr. Maclean, having regard to his shape, would, we suppose," observes the indignant editor, "be called a 'human' being; his instincts, however, seem to belong rather to some other class of created things than the human. The people who have promoted this Bill on behalf of restricted hours of labour for children are sneered at as philanthropists. Who will find a fit name for these other people?" Fortunately the writer puts a curb on his feelings at this point. A little more and we should have found him comparing Mr. Maclean to a class of repulsive creatures familiar to students of Dean Swift's works. No doubt, it is unpleasant to be sneered at as a philanthropist, but hard words break no bones, and it is unwise to give your antagonist points by an exhibition of temper. We hope the result of Mr. Maclean's contempt for certain portions of the Bill promoted by the Rev. Benjamin Waugh and his friends will not be to cause some "humanitarian" member to introduce a Bill for the Prevention of attacks on Philanthropists by strong-hearted Parliamentarians!

THE demand of Austria as to whether Russia meant peace or war with regard to Servia has been replied to in a manner which, though not surprising, must at least have been unexpected. Russia means peace for herself—war or rather insurrection for Servia, and the attainment of her end as the climax. When the mail left the Belgrade papers were declared to be full of reports of acts of brigandage in the interior of the country, and it was further stated that the Servian Government continued to send arms into the more exposed districts. Six months ago Russia was said to be not much more than a name in Servia, now by a well-informed correspondent she is pronounced to be an all-pervading power to whom one party and a large majority of the nation look as a probable benefactor, and whom the other fear with a wholesome dread. M. Zankoff, M. Bendereff, and M. Grueff, notorious Russian agitators and prominent actors in the conspiracy against Prince Alexander of Battenberg, are in the centre of the disturbed districts, and their influence will certainly not tend to reduce matter to their normal level. The arms, it appears, have been gratuitously supplied by Russia, whose "holy mission" is now apparent. The Russian party in Belgrade has daily been growing more powerful, wrote the *Standard* correspondent three weeks ago, "owing to the great influence of the Archbishop—an influence which the Government ostensibly ignores and denies, but which is felt not only at Belgrade, but throughout Servia. It is since his advent that the Russian programme has begun to be formulated, very great care being taken, however, that while it is circulated and propagated it shall in no case be traceable to any authorised Russian source. As it was in the beginning, so now, Russia is always ready to challenge Europe to place a finger upon any given

ANGLO-INDI... successfully competing in the Calc... versity examinations, and it is with pleasure that we observe that Miss Caroline Martindell, of the Doveton Institution, Calcutta, stood third in the general list in the last matriculation examination.

THE cases of cholera reported from the Sikkim Field Force occurred at Jeyluk, below Lingtu, and not at Gnatong itself. There were two cases on the 12th instant at Jeyluk, one of which terminated fatally.

AT the end of June last thirty-two Bengal Civilians were absent on furlough and another had been granted furlough. This left three furloughs available and three more will become available by the end of September.

SIR JOHN EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, left Calcutta on the 17th for Orissa, to enquire into the condition of the Tributary Mahals, though there seems to be no doubt that the Chiefs are doing all in their power to relieve any distress.

NEWS comes from Pind Dadan Khan that great damage has been done by the recent floods in the Jhelum River to lands on the river bank, and a number of wells and gardens have been entirely swept away.

THE Bengal Government has proposed that legislation should be undertaken with the object of protecting railway lines from the dangers which may arise from the careless working of mines in the neighbourhood of lines of railway.

THE cultivation of the Musa textilis in the Andamans has been sufficiently promising to induce the authorities to consider whether it would be worth while to procure the services of an expert from the Philipine Islands to instruct them in the manner of preparing the fibre.

A TELEGRAPH Office was opened on Saturday at Amgoorie, the head-quarters of the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

IF it is decided to dismantle Loudon's Buildings at Calcutta this year, it is probable that accommodation for the offices occupying them will be found in the late King of Oudh's palaces at Garden Reach.

THE Maharaja of Patiala will leave his capital on the 16th August for Simla, arriving at the latter place about the 18th. His Highness will be accompanied by his personal staff and the Council of Regency. The Maharaja having attained his majority, the President of the Council of Regency, Sirdar Sir Dewa Singh, K.C.S.I., has recently, on behalf of the Council, asked the Government, through a suitably worded murasla, to give the Maharaja full powers of administration.

THE Assam Government has passed some new rules for the protection of game in the reserved forests. The first of these, says the *Englishman*, is that all poisoning of water standing in Government reserved forests, or of water flowing into or through such forests, is strictly prohibited. No person is to be allowed to hunt, shoot, or fish in such forests without a license, or to set any traps or snares in them. Such license, however, will not allow hunting or shooting in the Garrow Hills, Gowalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong districts during the months of March, April, and May, when forest fires are most common, or the hunting or shooting of any species, regarding which a close time has been ordered to be observed during the continuance of such close season. A fee of ten rupees will be charged for each license, and this ought to have some effect in checking the promiscuous slaughter of game out of season.

MR. J. K. NORTH and Mr. J. Baugh Allen, barristers, have given the following opinion respecting the Turf Libel case award:—"We have settled the draft award as instructed. The submission provides that the costs of the action shall abide the event of the award. The arbitrators, therefore, cannot deal with these costs in any way; and they cannot, under c. lxv., sec. vi., prevent the plaintiff obtaining the costs of the action, notwithstanding the smallness of the damages awarded, since that rule only applies where a case is tried with a jury. These costs, however, are quite trifling in comparison with the costs of the reference and award."

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in expressing his regret that he could not join the Free Trade Club of Cleveland, O., in celebrating the birthday of Richard Cobden, wrote:—"Beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings." The humblest home heard the voice of Cobden and the hopeless regained courage at the sound of his brave words. Lifting with one hand the dowa-trodden and the poor, with the other he moulded the policy of an empire and forced its reluctant Prime Minister to register the edict of emancipation. His was a life to stimulate the enthusiasm of youth and the gratitude of the aged. Its value cannot be over-estimated at a time like this, when a great people deludes itself with the absurd and mediæval system of restriction, demoralising, enfeebling, and suicidal. Protection is the enemy of peace, the fountain of international jealousy, the waster of wealth, the robber of wages, the essence of barbarism.

AN ornithological phenonemon—an uncanny bird—is pa

[illegible] JULY 24.

Mr. Parnell yesterday, asked, before the Special Commission as to the resources of the Land League, declined to give any information as to the amounts now available and from whence they were derived beyond what has already been made public

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE QUESTION OF GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Irish members will support Mr. Gladstone and the Government against Messrs. Morley and Labouchere, who will on different grounds oppose the report of the Select Committee of Enquiry into Royal grants.

It is expected that protracted debates on the question will take place.

MR. PARNELL DECLINES TO DISCLOSE HIS RESOURCES.

At yesterday's sitting of the Special Commission Mr. Parnell was examined, and stated that Egan had carried off all the books of the Land League, but that the documents connected with it had been destroyed.

Mr. Parnell refused to instruct Munro and the Paris bankers to disclose the accounts of the League, and said it was imperative that the nature and extent of its present resources be kept secret because future political movements may depend thereon.

THE "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE."

PARIS, JULY 23.

The *Republique Francaise* states that in addition to forfeiting their civil right the High Court of Justice will also declare General Boulanger Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort to be ineligible and that their property will be sequestrated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 16th instant, arrived here at 10 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa passed here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 24.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 11th instant, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm, with rather more inquiry at lower prices which have not been accepted.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account 98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 83½
4 per cent. Rupee paper..... 67⅛
4½ per cent. " 69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107¾
Bar Silver 42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok-Saigon right.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Galveston route to the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay, and Uruguay interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	3	45	...	35
Suez	24	6	10	1	35

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 24th July 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	2
" Madras.....	...	41	...	1

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

THE annual races came off here yesterday with the following results :—

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Mr Dignum's Judge, 7st 13lbs, Robinson 1
Major Chisholme's Glencoe, 8st 11lbs, Tingey..... 2
Mr Dale's Little Prince, 7st 10lbs, Holiday 3

Five ran. Glencoe was favourite, but Judge won easily by half a length. Time —1m. 48 sec.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP.

Mr Hamood Saba's Forat, 8st 4lbs, Kendall... 1
Mr Laville's Wild Oats, 8st 6lbs, Tingey ..... } 2
Mr Newton's Jasim, 8st 13lbs, Noor Ahmed ..... }

Dead heat for 2nd place. Eleven ran. Bendigo and Kailan were the favourites. A splendid race, won by two lengths. Time—2m. 23 sec.

THE PONY DERBY.

Mr Dignum's Magistrate, 8st 3lbs, Hobday 1
Mr Farmer's Superiority, 8st 13lbs, W Greenhalgh... 2
Mr Dale's Mootrub, 9st 4lbs, Kendall 3

Ten ran. Magistrate was first favourite and led all the way, winning easily by 3 lengths. Time—1m. 10 sec.

THE TRADES' PURSE.

Mr Ali Abdullah's Silvermane, 9st 7lbs, Kendall..... 1
The Lovelane Confederacy's Diamond, 9st 3lbs, D Greenhalgh..... 2
Mr Norman's Interpreter, 9st 5lbs, Robinson 3

Four ran. Interpreter was a hot favourite. Silvermane won by a length. Time—1min. 54 sec.

THE PONY ST. LEGER.

Mr Maccartie's Mahdi, 10st 3lbs, Watson..... 1
The Golconda Confederacy's Buffalo Bill, 9st 8lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Ali Abdulla's Oosman, 10st 6lbs, Luchman 3

Nine ran. Minton was first favourite. Splendid race won by a short neck. Time—1min. 30 sec.

THE SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SINGARENI, JULY 22.

IF ever a valuable enterprise or property suffered from varied vicissitudes, the "Deccan Company's" coal mines have. It was well known that a somewhat extensive field of coal lay in the jungles of the Nizam's dominions. But only three years ago were mining operations begun, and then for nearly two years only so much was done as the late Agent of the N. G. S. Railway, Mr. W. I. Furnivall and the District Engineer, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, could push forward, while their hands were already overburdened with railway construction. It almost appeared that the Coal Company, if there was any, could not afford to risk the expense of sending out machinery and proper mining engineers and other needed help. Thus almost two years were frittered away, while the public, reading the glowing reports of men, inexperienced in mining, mines, or their inevitable difficulties, demanded much from the mouth of a single shaft beneath which were to be found but few "headings." Although the first two years were fritterred away doing little, and learning almost nothing about the extent, lays, nature, or real value of the coal fields, the already overburdened railway engineers, making no pretentions to mining experience, could not have done more than that was done. In December, 1887, mining officers and experts arrived upon the ground, and then it may be said real and progressive operations began, machinerys came and some knowledge of the loy of the coal began to be arrived at. Then came the "Scandal," and progress was paralyzed, inasmuch as the General Superintendent did not, under the existing circumstances, feel justified in making any very heavy outlay. In this way the mining officers on the ground were very much handicapped. Cholera caused a couple of months' delay in 1878 ; and then falling foul of a "fault," so started the officers presiding over the exchequer, that for nearly a year the mining engineer's entreaties to be permitted to pierce the "fault" could not get a hearing. Thus things went on till early in the present year the Consulting Engineer from England, Mr. Morgan, and the new Agent, Mr. T. H. Lowensky arrived. Since they appeared on the ground and granted permission to their staff to go ahead, most commendable progress has been made. One new shaft and three new "inclines" have been put down ; a vast amount of valuable machinery has been put in ; a narrow-guage railway is under construction by which all coal, from whatever pit or incline, is to be brought to the magnificent "Heapstead," constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for screeening and loading. Borings and surveys have added vastly to the knowledge of the value of the coal find. The more that is known of the coal field, the more valuable it proves itself to be—coal has been reached in every pit and incline. Just now only inclines No. 1 and 2 are working coal for the market, and these two could easily yield 200 tons per day if pushed ; and with the completion of the narrow-guage line to the other inclines, the other inclines may be expected to yield by December 31st, 100 tons per days. January 1890 should find this coal company putting out 300 tons per day. If there be no unforeseen obstacle, this may be expected.

But about the market a word should be said. The coal is good. If bad coal be sent out, it is through the carelessness of those on the ground. As the mines are now they can go on working on revenue. Given the capital, expenditure of opening the mines and planting the machinery, and a market for the coal, the coal will work the coal, or the enterprise may be their considereded self supporting. It is a pity the coal did not stand by itself, instead of being pitched between the gold and diamond mines. What will be the fate of the Mining Company no one knows ? But this much is certain, that the Singarem in Coal Fields are valuable ; and if they survive the present incubus, and have half a chance, they will pay and yield the Nizam's Government a handsome revenue. His Highness may not know it, but he owns fully 100 square miles of coal—enough for all South India for the next 500 years.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE above mounted sports will take place during the monsoon every Thursday afternoon, weather permitting, on the ground at the back of the Marine Lines, commencing at 4-30 p.m. The sports for this afternoon will be :—

1. Tent-pegging and Tilting at the Ring.
2. Spiral Race.
3. Dropping balls in buckets.
4. Polo ball race.
5. Egg and Spoon race.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	54	89	59	67	57	14	50	46
July 23, Tuesday ...	...		...		...		0	14
" 24, Wednesday..	...		...		0	2	...	
Total...	54	89	59	67	57	16	50	60
Total of corresponding date last year...	41	21	34	43	39	34	38	20
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ..	53	45	53	0	49	77	51	18

AN Austrian *savant* has obtained a harvest of 4,000 sponges, which are the result of an experiment of literally sowing small parts of living sponges in a soil favourable to their production. The cost of the 4,000, which have been growing for the last three pears, is a little over £11, everything included. The experiment is to be repeated on a larger scale in Dalmatia.

MR. GLADSTONE is again sitting to Sir John Everett Millais for his portrait. the National Portrait Gallery should not, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, suffer for want of a choice of canvases when, in the inevitable course of time, it will become necessary to add a portrait of the now venerable statesman. He is one of those perennial old men to whom a sitting for a painting or bust is but a very little effort. Portraits and busts have been produced in good number of late, and yet the world is ever demanding a fresh one. There will be some considerable curiosity to see what phase of his striking individuality Sir John Millais may depict. Mr. Frank Holl and Mr. Thaddeus, who last were favoured with a sitting by Mr. Gladstone, gave two very opposite representations of their model. Sir John Millais, at any rate, is sure to be original.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE following letter over Mr. Marshall's signature has been forwarded to the Government of India, enclosing a report of a special committee appointed to consider and report upon the friction which arose between the importers and Custom House authorities :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, July 17, 1889.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of 5th ultimo, I am now directed to wait upon you for the information of Government with a copy of the report of the special committee appointed by the Chamber to consider instances in which importers had, as they believed, experienced unnecessary obstruction from the Bombay Custom-house officials in passing goods under the Merchandise Marks Act.

2. The committee of the Chamber quite agree with the special committee that, while considerable allowances must be made for the difficult task the Customs officials had to deal with on the first introduction of the Act, the cases quoted—which are only representative of a large number of a similar character brought to their notice—show that the provisions of the Act had, in these instances at least, been enforced with more regard to the letter than the meaning of the law.

3. My committee are glad to find, however, presumably owing to instructions issued to the Custom House authorities by Government, that the working of the Act has recently been attended with much less friction, and they feel hopeful that the measure will henceforward be found to operate in the direction desired without obstruction to legitimate trade.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Appended is the full text of the report :—

The special committee nominated consisted of :—

The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Chairman (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.)
E. Miller, Esq. (Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.)
A. Durst, Esq. (Messrs. Durst and Co.)
A. Abercrombie, Esq. (Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.)
G. McLaren, Esq. (Messrs. Owen and Okell.)
M. F. Reid, Esq. (the Bombay Co., Ld.)
L. Aeppli, Esq. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)

Mr. Durst declined to act, but as he at the same time favoured the committee with his views in writing at some length, citing various instances in which he considered the Custom House officials had interpreted the Act with undue strictness, it was not deemed necessary to appoint any one in his place.

The committee held two meetings in the rooms of the Chamber on the 14th and 21st June respectively. At the former it was decided that, while steps should be taken to intimate to the public that the committee would be prepared to examine and report upon instances of undue severity in the administration of the Act experienced by others than members of the Chamber, no case would be taken up unless it was verified on the part of the importers by a full and satisfactory disclosure of all the circumstances connected with it, and, if possible, accompanied by samples of the tickets or markings objected to by the authorities.

Before proceeding to consider and deal with such specific cases as the committee had before them, a preliminary discussion took place regarding the scope and requirements of certain sections of the Act, and it was unanimously conceded that in any representation which the committee of the Chamber might see fit to make to Government, it would be necessary to acknowledge that, in the absence of any special provisions for the exercise of discretion, the initial administration of the new law could not fail to be attended with serious difficulties to the Custom House authorities. To importers, moreover, who had so long been accustomed to conduct their business practically untrammelled by official formalities, the requirements of the Act in their first application were necessarily felt extremely irksome, and there could be no doubt that the greater part, if not the whole, of the friction which had arisen might have been avoided if a longer time had been allowed after passing the Act, say three or four months (as in the case of the compulsory stamping of piece-goods) before rendering its provisions imperative.

The first case submitted to the notice of the committee was by Messrs. C. Macdonald Co., and who produced a sample of felt cloth, bearing the name of that firm in Guzerathi, in letters two-and-a-half inches in length, and a word, manufactured in Germany, in quarter-inch letters. Under section 10 (ii.) of the Act, the Collector held that the label was insufficient, and that the words should be in Guzerathi characters of the same size as the firm's name. To have complied with this would have meant spoiling about quarter-of-a-yard of cloth in each piece, and, in preference, it was arranged to cut off the ends of all the pieces, thus sacrificing about one-third of a yard. In this instance the words "Manufactured in Germany" were sufficiently prominent to preclude any possibility of fraud being intended, and the committee consider that in passing the goods no violation of the spirit of the Act would have been sanctioned.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers brought to notice two instances in which they had been fined, and the passing of their goods through the Custom House seriously delayed owing to non-compliance with the literal meaning of the same section. One, a parcel of silk bearing a fancy ticket with the words "Volkart Brothers, Bombay," in English, Guzerathi and Marathi, had also clearly marked in English, "Made in France" ; but it was decided that this declaration should appear also in Guzerathi and Marathi, and the tickets on every piece had to be so stamped before the goods were finally passed. The second case instanced by this firm was a lot of paper to which the objections were that the words, "Made in Austria," were not stamped in the same size of letters as the name of the native indentor, and further that they should also appear in Guzerathi, Marathi and Persian characters, as the name was on the ticket in these languages. In both of these cases the departures from the requirements of the law were from an ordinary point of view quite insignificant and did not justify either the infliction of fines or the loss caused by the in delay clearing the shipments.

Messrs. Owen and Okell produce a brass-plate which they had previously been in the habit of affixing on packages of "red lead" imported by them. It bore their name in embossed letters in Guzerathi and Arabic, and "Made in Germany" in English. An order had been sent home in the usual way before the Act came into force, and it would have been impossible for them to have got the type made in time to have had "Made in Germany" embossed in the same manner in the two native languages. To meet the objection raised by the Custom House officials, the Guzerathi and Arabic lettering had to be removed from each plate with hammer and chisel.

Messrs. Moiffre, Neveu and Company, through a member of the special committee, submitted samples of 2 cases children's playing cards and 25 cases playing cards imported by them. The former were made up in packages containing 4 dozen smaller packets, each of which contained 6 packs of cards, and the latter in packages containing 3 smaller packets, each containing 6 packs of cards. To comply with the orders of the Collector the importers had to stamp "Made in Austria," on the children's cards with one stamp on each of the large packages, two stamps on each small packet, and two stamps on each pack ; and on the playing cards one stamp on each of the large packages, one stamp on each small packet, and two stamps on each pack of cards. The stamps to match the lettering in each instance had to be of three sizes, and 73,650 stamps had to be affixed, and it took the time of 18 people three weeks to do the work, besides depreciating the goods in value 25 to 30 per cent. There can be little doubt, in the opinion of the committee, that it would have been sufficient for all practical purposes to have insisted—in the first case of the kind at all events—on the larger packets only being stamped. By this means the deterioration of the goods would have been avoided and a very large portion of the delay and trouble saved.

Messrs. F. Fischer and Company cited several instances in which they felt aggrieved at the manner in which they had been treated by the authorities. In two of these cases the committee consider uncalled for strictness had been enforced. The first was an importation of "Ultramarine Blue" indented for in November 1888, before the Act had been passed. A portion of the order arrived in February, and, of course, could not be objected to. The remainder came in April, and the Collector decided that the words "Manufactured abroad for F. Fischer & Co." did not constitute a sufficient compliance with the Act, and required "Made in Belgium" to be stamped on each of the 12,000 small packets, charging three fines of Rs. 10 each, as three separate indentors were concerned in the one shipment. The goods were further detained ten days. Looking to the circumstances of the case, it seems evident that a warning that in future the exact letter of the law would be exacted would have met all requirements and have prevented a repetition of the offence. The other instance given by Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., shows, in the opinion of the committee, that the Collector had unnecessarily stretched his authority in dealing with the importers. A parcel of cutlery was imported by them from Liverpool, and to pass it the original invoice of the makers—a well known firm in Sheffield—was produced. Not satisfied with this, although there was nothing whatever about the goods to indicate foreign origin, the Collector called upon Messrs. Fischer and Company to produce their private correspondence with the makers, and only passed the shipment on their so doing. In most cases as business between Bombay and England is transacted, it would be impossible to comply with such a requirement, and the special committee cannot but consider the action of the Collector as a most objectionable and uncalled for straining of his authority.

The special committee consider that in the whole of the cases quoted—and they are selected from a large number precisely similar which have been brought to their notice—the Collector of Customs has, by a rigid adherence to the letter rather than the spirit of the Act, caused an amount of delay, expense, and trouble to importers, which the exercise of a very slight discretion would have avoided ; and if the Collector is not empowered to exercise such discretion, they consider that Government should extend the requisite latitude until the trade—as it doubtless will—has had sufficient time to accommodate itself to the requirements of the Act. One point in the provisions of the Act which none of the above cases elicit—the Collector so far not having insisted on a strict compliance with it—the committee deem of considerable importance. That is that in section 10 (ii) it is required that the place of manufacture as well as the country in which it is situated must be conspicuously indicated on all goods of foreign manufacture bearing the name or trade-mark of any person who is a manufacturar, trader, or dealer in the United Kingdom or British India. Should this requirement hereafter be strictly enforced, it would unquestionably entail a decided hardship on some importers by compelling them to publish to their trade competitors the origin of their goods which it might be of the utmost importance to them should not be disclosed. So long as this provision is not put in force no harm is done, and there is no necessity to raise the question by discussing it ; but in event of it ultimately being found necessary to approach Government for an amendment of the Act, the committee consider this a provision which the Chamber might well ask should be eliminated.

The report which is dated July 10 is signed by the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, chairman, and Messrs. A. Abercrombie, E. Miller, G. McLaren, M. F. Reid, and L. Aeppli.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., president, occupied the chair and the others present were :—Colonel Merewether, R.E., Major Selby, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, M. N. Banaji, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. B. Barbaya, and Javerilal Umiashunker.

STEAM ROLLERS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that he proposed, with the approval of the Standing Committee, to accept the tender of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., the lowest of four tenders received for the supply of four 8-ton steam rollers, at Rs. 5,625 each, total Rs. 22,500, against the Budget provision of Rs. 25,000.

The sanction required was given.

PAVING OF FOOTPATHS.

Sanction was also given the Commissioner in reply to a letter from him that he proposed, with the approval of the Standing Committee, to accept the tender of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Babanbhoy and Co., the lowest of five tenders received for the pavement of footpaths during the current year.

A COMPLAINT FROM SCOTLAND.

The Committee next considered memorandum dated 19th instant from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding for remarks of the Standing Committee letter dated Glasgow, 27th ultimo, from Messrs. Geo. Smith and Co., complaining that although Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. accepted contracts in the names of Geo. Smith and Co., for the supply of some ventilating shafts for drains and certain water mains for the Municipality, they (Messrs. Geo. Smith and Co.) were not asked to supply such goods.

Colonel Merewether moved that they should recommend the Corporation to reply to Messrs. Smith and Co. that the matter rested entirely between them and Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., and declining to take any action in the matter.

This was seconded by Mr. Kabraji and carried.

THE PROPOSED LOAN OF £80,000.

The Committee next considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from Chief Accountant on the subject of the proposed loan of Rs. 11,82 000, as sanctioned by the Corporation from time to time, was brought up for further consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had prepared a resolution on the subject for consideration by the committee.

Major Selby proposed that the draft be printed and circulated, and the matter discussed at next meeting.

Dr. Blaney seconded, and that being agreed to, the subject dropped.

This was all the business of importance, and the meeting adjourned.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay Branch of the above Association forwarded the subjoined memorial to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, on the 24th June last :—

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the local branch of the above-named Association I have the honour to communicate for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the following resolution passed at its meeting held on the 20th instant, and to express the hope that His Lordship will, in view of the keen and genuine interest felt by all classes of the Indian population on the question of Abkari, be so good as to pass orders for the publication of the despatch, as well as for giving publicity to the measures contemplated by his Government, in view of the resolution of the House of Commons of 30th April last, on the motion of Mr. Samuel Smith :—

"Resolution.—That the Government of India be requested to be so good as to place before the public the despatch which it is understood to have sent to the Secretary of State in reference to its excise policy, also the measures which it contemplates in view of the resolution of the House of Commons dated 30th April last."

The following reply was received :—

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated the 24th June 1889, I am directed to state that it is the intention of the Government to publish in the *Gazette of India* the correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the excise administration as soon as possible. As, however, the correspondence is still in progress, the Governor-General in Council cannot yet determine the date on which the publication will be made.

THE DEFENCES OF INDIA.

IT is peculiar, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that upon all matters regarding India, the English press seems to be a great deal less well-informed than most continental journals, especially the Russian. Several of the Russian papers keep an extremely watchful eye on our Indian military affairs, and their knowledge of our fortifications, defensive measures, and mobilization schemes is, to say the least of it, rather surprising. For instance, in a recent issue of the *Rousskii Invalid*, that journal gives us the following copious information concerning our defences, &c :—"The works of Quetta are so far advanced that the bastions south-west of the Indus may now be considered impregnable to attack. The lines of defence round Rorat are also nearly complete, and only the heavier cannon have to be mounted. At Bombay two-thirds of the fortifications originally planned have been finished, while at Rangoon a new fort has been built. The plans for the defence of Calcutta have been very carefully studied and reconsidered. Amongst other projected works, a site has been chosen and marked out for the construction of a new battery at Hooghly Point, on the left bank of the river, where it has its confluent with the Roupnarayan, 100 kilometres below the city, where the batteries will in time be furnished with several 38-ton guns, of nine and six inches, quick-firing cannons, and machine guns. All, or nearly all the submarine defences round the Indian coast are completed, and at the ports of Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon all preparations have been made to arm these submarine mines with the least possible delay, while torpedo boats and small vessels for harbour and coast protection are now on their passage from England to India. In short the plan of mobilization in case of war is said to be a fait accompli. The bridges of the Attok and Sukkar have all been fortified with tetes de pont ; and other works, in order to increase the defensive position of Rawalpindi and the great railway skirting the Khodga-Amran are actively progressing. It is also stated that it is proposed to disburse two millions of rupees in the purchase of pack and baggage animals, reserve provisions, stores and forage ; and, to avoid a sudden outlay in war time the gradual purchase of 5,000 mules has been sanctioned, as the animals can be utilised in peace time for transport purposes."

STRANDING OF THE S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW.

THE Marine Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper and Captains Potts and DeHorne, re-assembled at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday to enquire into the circumstances under which the s.s. Henry Bolckow is alleged to have stranded off Suakin in May last.

Norbert James, second officer of the ship, examined by Mr. Little, stated that he held a certificate of competency as second mate, granted in May 1885. He had been nearly two years and a half on the s. s. Henry Bolckow. On the 23rd of May last at 8-30 a. m. he was told by the captain to relieve the chief officer, and he did so. The ship was then heading N. E. by the compass by the pilot's order. After about fifteen minutes the captain came on the bridge and asked him if they had passed any reef. He answered they had. After a short time the captain ordered the helm to be ported, and they kept her east. In a few minutes the captain asked him if he saw discoloured water, and he again ordered the helm to be ported. The pilot objected, saying that if she went more on the starboard side, she would go on to the reefs. He told the pilot he could not help that, and he should speak to the captain. The witness asked the captain to alter the course, but the captain told him not to be in a hurry, and that the pilot did not know what he was about. The captain again ordered the helm to be ported, and kept her south-east. The captain then told witness, who was then standing near the binnacle, that he was going down for a few minutes. The pilot was leaning against a bar. All of a sudden he called out "Reef, starboard your helm." The helm was put to starboard and the engines were reversed at once, the ships headway being stopped. The pilot said if the captain had taken his advice she would not have gone on the reef. The chief officer came up at once, and the captain after him. The captain said if they went astern very likely the ship would come off. He also said she might sink if there was a hole. Orders were given to sound the ballast tanks. The witness did this, and found no water in her. The seconnee took soundings with a hand lead and found fourteen feet. When she got out of the reef he took another cast and he found 8 fathoms. The engines were put astern, and witness came off the bridge. That was all he new about the stranding. While he was on the bridge before she struck the engines were going full speed. They were going full speed from 8-30 to the time she struck. When the vessel struck she heeled over on her port side. It was a pretty hard shock. Her way was stopped as soon as she struck. The ship was aground for about seven or eight minutes in the witness's estimation. During the time the witness was on deck the vessel altered her course from time to time to the extent of 8 points.

What was the state of the captain from the time the vessel left Suakin up to the time she struck ?

The witness said he was under the influence of drink. He was talking very foolishly. He used to walk very unsteadily, and when he spoke to witness the latter got a strong smell of liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown : The witness said that during the time he was on the bridge the captain was steering by a course laid down in the chart. He did not know the reason why the captain altered his course. The captain did not consult the chart when altering his course. The captain was a little excited when he came on the bridge, as he said, "What shall I do ?" That was addressed to himself and the chief officer. The witness deposed that the captain was in an unsteady state on the voyage from Aden to Bombay and on several other occasions.

Examined by Mr. Burder witness stated that the captain never told him to keep a good look-out when he left the bridge. The captain on the voyage was suffering from a bad leg, but not a very bad one. He used to limp slightly. The times I saw the captain he was always sitting in a chair. The witness could not give any instance of the captain giving an improper order during the voyage. He said that the captain ought to have been on deck when the ship was making water, as it would give the men heart. He said that the parallel ruler was over Goa when he reported to the captain that the pilot schooner was in sight. The ruler was in the hand of the captain. About an hour and a half after sighting the pilot schooner the pilot came on board. The captain humbugged the ship about after sighting the pilot schooner. The ship's course was altered to pick up the pilot schooner. The witness was represented by Mr. Brown, Mr. Bowack had taken him to Mr. Brown. He did not [illegible] whether I had any immediate necessity. I have never kept any accounts . . . wadis would take post-dated cheques . . . There were always promissory notes . . . I renewed the loans on post-dated cheques, fell due, if unable to take them up. I generally renewed instead of paying. It is impossible for me to get a comple list of the creditors from whom I borrowed money in 1886, 1887, and 1888."

To the Court : I think if the ship was going at seven knots an hour when striking the reef the point only might have been scraped off. If the ship's bottom was a very old one more damage than that might have resulted. I noticed no indication of a leak on the ship's bottom. The captain was not the worse for liquor, but a little influenced by it when the pilot came aboard. The chief officer never proposed to me at any time to take over charge of the ship at any time on the voyage on account of the captain's habit. I should blame the captain for the ship's striking, because when the pilot advised the captain not to steer those courses he would not listen and he was intoxicated. The reef we struck on was a white coral reef. There was no sand on it. I could see it distinctly over the ship's side. Half of the ship was on the reef.

Arthur Yerward, the third officer of the ship, stated he held a second mate's certificate dated 1883. He joined the s. s. Henry Bolckow in February 1888 and had been in her ever since. When leaving Suakin, he, at the captain's request, put the telegraph at full speed ahead. After a time the ship struck. The steamer did not appear to be keeping a fairly straight course. When the ship struck the captain went to the engine-room skylight and asked what was the matter with the engines. The witness did not hear any reply. The chief officer and himself went on deck just before the captain. The captain asked the chief officer what had best be done. The chief officer replied that the best thing would be to go astern if there was no hole in her. To the best of the witness's belief the ship was between five and seven minutes on the reef. The captain was the worse for liquor after leaving Suakin. He judged this from the fact that his walk was very unsteady, and that when he was on the bridge he was very excited and did not know what to do. The captain fell down last voyage and hurt his leg. His unsteady walk could not be attributed to his bad leg, for a man who had a bad leg would limp, but he would not roll right across the deck. (Laughter.) He could not say that the captain's excitement on the bridge was not the consequence of nervousness. He had not seen the captain take any liquor that morning. He had heard the "pop" of a bottle in the captain's cabin when he was at breakfast.

Examined by Mr. Brown, witness corroborated the second officer regarding the state of the captain during the time the vessel was shipping water between Aden and Bombay.

Examined by Mr. Burder, witness said the water over reefs is generally discoloured. If he had seen discoloured water on that morning he would have reported it. He heard the pilot ordering the helm to be put to starboard, and the captain ordering it to be put to port several times. This caused the head to go from side to side and altered the course.

By the Court.—I have often had a glass with the captain of an evening when playing cards. I had a glass with him on the morning of the day when the water was in the ship.

James Rozario, the chief engineer, stated he held a certificate of first-class engineer dated 1886. He had been on the Henry Bolckow for four months. The engines went full speed ahead at 6-15 on leaving Suakin. He was standing on the after-hatch when the ship took the ground. The witness then spoke to the several orders given while the ship was alleged to have been aground. He was in the engine-room and saw the orders carried out. When the vessel was going astern he felt two or three shocks like bumping. He had seen the captain on deck that morning and he appeared to be under the influence of liquor. That was at 9-30 in the morning. The witness then gave evidence regarding the shipping of water by the vessel after leaving Aden. He corroborated the evidence of the three previous witnesses. His opinion at the time was that the water entered the vessel through a leak caused by the stranding. He did not think the grounding of the ship damaged the ship's piping or machinery, or had anything to do with the water coming into the ship.

The second officer was recalled by Mr. Burder and asked :—When the captain went below for a couple of minutes, did he not tell you to obey the pilot's orders ?

When the captain went below he told me to keep a look-out and to obey the pilot's order. I still adhere to my statement that the accident was due to the captain not obeying the pilot.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

THE first report on the crop of the present season is as follows :—"Owing to the excellence of last year's crop and the favourable rains of the present season, a somewhat larger area is estimated to have been sown this season in Nagpur and Wardha, and the area sown with cotton in the northern districts is well up to the average. The seed has germinated well, and the plants are thriving, the constant showers, with sufficient intervals for weeding, having been most beneficial to them. So far prospects are very good."

THE DESPATCH ON THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

HAVING given from the Blue Book the exact text of Mr. Ommanney's Note, Mr. Baines' memorandum, and Hanmantrao's confession we now proceed to give the first portion of the despatch of the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, dated March 15, accompanying those documents, also the documents in the Akalkote case, which we have not as yet found space for, but which we propose to reproduce hereafter.

Despatch from Government of Bombay to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, Revenue, No. 9 of 1889. Received at India Office, 1st April, 1889.

Bombay Castle, March 15, 1889.

My Lord,—We have now the honour in continuation of our despatch No. 8, dated the 1st instant, to submit the following further remarks concerning Mr. Crawford's conduct as disclosed at and in connection with the inquiry recently held at Poona by a special Commission. In that despatch and in the minute recorded by the Honourable Sir R. West, and concurred in by us, the judicial aspects of several of the cases brought before the Commission and the results to be deduced from them were fully discussed. The Commissioners as they dealt with the particular issues arising on each accusation, holding themselves tied as by a rigorous law of criminal procedure to the specific evidence admitted as directly relevant to that particular charge, were prevented, as it seemed to us, by a faulty method from reaching a sound general conclusion. Probably they considered that their function was limited to the investigation of individual cases, while the general results were matter rather for the appreciation of the Government which had ultimately to pronounce on the innocence or culpability of the accused officer. It is thus only that we can account for the slight and insufficient treatment by the Commissioners of such grave subjects of complaint as Mr. Crawford's hopeless indebtedness, his continual additions to his liabilities at a time when it was impossible that he could honestly discharge them, his total disregard of his implied undertaking when re-employed in 1874 to avoid further borrowing, his ostentatious employment about his house and person and in the transactin of public business of two such persons as Hanmantrao and Kazi Abbas, his dealing in horses, and especially his attempt to abscond from the country in disguise and under a false name. For us, however, and for your Lordship who have—not as having resigned our judgment to the Commission but with the aid of the Commission—to form an opinion on the Stness of Mr. Crawford to retain his position in the service of Government and of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the proofs of a general disregard of the obligations and even the decencies of his position manifested by him are matters of most serious moment. They deserve and demand close and careful consideration apart altogether from their im mediate bearing on the charges of corruption. For the latter purpose they were of course only collateral, but their own significance is such that to allow them to pass unnoticed might be of fatal example to the honour and welfare of our administration. The Commissioners, however disinclined to pass beyond the narrow limits prescribed, or, as they thought, prescribed to them by the formal issues, have yet recognised indications of a mode of life and conduct on Mr. Crawford's part which wholly disqualify him for his position, and make his removal from the public service indispensable.

2. As regards the question of Mr. Crawford's indebtedness we would call special attention to the following passages quoted from his evidence before the Commission :—

"I have been 34 years in the Bombay Presidency. I do not believe I have a rupee anywhere. The expenses of this case have been altogether [illegible] me. . . . I kept no accounts at a[illegible] know how I stood. . . . I have not [illegible] ble to trace all the creditors from [illegible] borrowed money in these years. [illegible] not tell you what my present indeb[illegible] may be from a lakh and a half t[illegible] . . . I don't know what my indeb[illegible] when I took up the office of [illegible] Central Division. It is of no use a[illegible] to my indebtedness at any time [illegible] 1886 and the present time. I am perso[illegible] to give any evidence as to my affairs. . [illegible] whether I had any immediate necessity. I have never kept any accounts . . . wadis would take post-dated cheques inste[illegible] . . There were always promissory notes be[illegible] I renewed the loans on post-dated cheques, fell due, if unable to take them up. I generally renewed instead of paying. It is impossible for me to get a comple list of the creditors from whom I borrowed money in 1886, 1887, and 1888."

The above admission proves not only the extreme embarrassment of Mr. Crawford in his pecuniary affairs and his general recklessness, but it shows also how impossible it is to ascertain the sources from which he obtained the sums which from time to time he remitted to his banking accounts or repaid to his creditors. Beginning with the letter to the Private Secretary to the Governor (Exhibit 362), it will be seen that this document appears on the face of it to refer to the whole of Mr.

1886. The natural presumption is either that Mr. Crawford was paying off pressing creditors by borrowing money from others at exorbitant terms, which he knew he could never repay before he quitted India for ever, or else that the loans represent merely a statement of what was borrowed some time before, so that no cash passed at all. In any case it remains perfectly clear that Mr. Crawford was borrowing to an immense extent and largely increasing his liabilities to his native creditors at a time when he was perfectly aware that in no circumstances would it ever be possible for him to pay off his debts and satisfy the claims of his creditors. We cannot but regard his action in this respect as amounting to positive dishonesty.

4. Mr. Crawford's laxity in statement as to his money matters deprives of any substantial value the balance-sheet which it was attempted by those entrusted with the Government case to present before the Commission in reply on the whole proceedings, but taking only what is on the record there is enough to show the direction to which Mr. Crawford's affairs were drifting. It is also clear that both in 1874 and ten years later the representations made regarding his debts by Mr. Crawford or on his behalf were calculated to throw dust in the eyes of those who might, had they known the truth, have found it necessary to sever Mr. Crawford's connexion with this presidency. From 1874 onwards Mr. Crawford received his full pay, and instead of settling with his creditors in full he only partially reduced their demands. In 1884 he misrepresented, as remarked above, the exent of the arrangement he had made, and since that arrangement was concluded he has doubled, or more than doubled, his liabilities especially that portion of them which he has incurred to the most rapacious class of money-lenders, the Marwadis. In his borrowing transactions he throughout systematically disregarded and violated the standing orders of Government.

5. But flagrant disobedience of well-known instructions of Government to its servants prohibiting the borrowing of money from natives resident or carrying on business within their jurisdiction is not the sole act of misconduct of which in our opinion Mr. Crawford has been guilty in respect of his pecuniary transactions. The admitted employment by him of such persons as Hanmantrao and Kazi Abbas as his agents to procure for him loans seems to us to be a distinct aggravation of his offence. Abbas was a creature of Spiers and was introduced to Mr. Crawford by Spiers, who had himself been mixed up with Mr. Crawford in Bombay and elsewhere in questionable transactions, pecuniary and other. He was a man of small means, and no character. Of Hanmantrao's antecedents, position, and reputation it is not necessary for us now to say much. The subject has been sufficiently dealt with in Sir R. West's minute, of which a copy has already been communicated to your Lordship. It was impossible but that Mr. Crawford should have been fully aware of the inevitable results of the employment by him, in the circumstances of the case and in the manner admittedly adopted by him, of these two men. He was not a new-comer in the country; he was not ignorant of the ways of the natives, their customs, and their mode of thought. He must have known that a man in the position of Abbas would certainly abuse his intimacy with a person of the rank of a Commissioner of a Division, even assuming that he himself did not, as alleged, utilise Abbas' services for corrupt purposes. He must have been conscious of the danger thus incurred. He even, if himself innocent of disgraceful venality, could not but have realised the fact that the countenance and the ostentatious support he gave to Abbas and Hanmantrao, the intimate relations which existed between him and them, more especially Hanmantro, and the unusually friendly terms on which he stood with a man of Hanmantrao's character and status, must without fail produce serious and disastrous consequences. It was not open to him to doubt that a Brahman like Hanmantrao would, if placed in such a position of confidence and trust in such circumstances, utilise to the full every chance of deriving illegitimate gain from his open and avowed connexion with so high and powerful an officer as a Commissioner, even were that officer himself free from all taint of suspicion. There is no question but that a universal belief prevailed in native society, official and non-official, that in the exercise of his patronage Mr. Crawford was largely influenced by Hanmantrao, that this influence was purchaseable, and that the money paid to secure it went in part at least if not wholly to Mr. Crawford eventually. The men who held this belief were not simple villagers merely; they were also astute and educated native officials, who drew their inferences from known facts, and who, when they paid considerable sums to secure favours, their having merely throw their money away, or give up selves that they would derive some advantage from the payment.

6. The theory of a conspiracy against Mr. Crawford on the part of native officials aided by other natives not in Government employ, whether such conspiracy assumed the form of a combination, prior to his suspension, to prefer false accusations against Mr. Crawford and to support those accusations by fabricated charges and suborned testimony, or took the shape of a league to concoct evidence and invent spurious complaints after it was conjectured or known that Government was actually instituting inquiries, seems to us wholly untenable. Yet, from certain observations recorded by the Commissioners on page 23 of their report, it would appear that the existence of such a conspiracy did not seem to the Commissioners to be at least impossible. This particular aspect of the question may perhaps be regarded as sufficiently dealt with in the minute by the Honourable Sir R. West, of which a copy has already been submitted to your Lordship with our despatch No. 8 of the 1st instant, but we would venture to submit some further considerations to the notice of your Lordship-in-Council, and in the first place would invite your Lordship's attention to the remarks made on the subject by the Advocate-General (page 52 of his printed speech). The history of the genesis of the inquiry, and of the sources from which information was obtained, has been given in detail completely though briefly in the letter of this Government to the Government of India, No. 5586—92 Confl., dated August 17 last, of which a copy has already been forwarded to your Lordship-in-Council. The first tangible information concerning Mr. Crawford's alleged malpractices supplied last year was furnished at the end of April by Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, a Gujarati Brahman, an officer of high reputation and character, who was not subordinate to Mr. Crawford, had only been resident in Poona for a comparatively short period, and was absolutely unconnected with the Land Revenue administration of the Central Division. But it was not until six weeks later, after the headquarters of Government were transferred from Mahableshwar to Poona, that it was found possible to obtain from other sources by private and confidential inquiry more definite and wider information. Mr. Pendse, who had become aware of Mr. Bhimbhai's action, then made it known privately through Mr. Keyser, the Collector of Poona, that he was willing to disclose certain facts of which he was aware, and in an interview with the Chief Secretary mentioned, at first with some degree of hesitation and reluctance, the circumstances of which he had become cognisant, which gravely inculpated his immediate superior, Mr. Crawford. The subsequent connexion of Mr. Pendse with the case is set forth in a minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Richey, of which we beg to annex a copy. As regards Mr. B. G. Sathe, the Native Assistant to the Commissioner, it is to be observed that he held entirely aloof until June 29, when he for the first time admitted a general knowledge of Mr. Crawford's corrupt practice, but studiously avoided giving any definite information regarding specific cases on which action could be taken. Besides Messrs. Bhimbhai, Pendse, and Sathe no other person of any official position or social influence has been indicated in the proceedings of the Commission as having been instrumental in getting up the charge against Mr. Crawford. It was obviously beyond the power of subordinate clerks in the Commissioner's office to induce to come forward and make self-incriminating statements towords men of the rank of the Musalman Nawab of Janjira, the Brahman Chief of Bhor, and the Maratha Raja of Akalkot, or even Government officials of such varied and antagonistic castes as Deshath and Konkanasth Brahmans, Parbhus, Sonars, and Lingayats. The common feature in the statements of the great mass of the various informants was the implication of Hanmantrao as Mr. Crawford's chief and most trusted and influential agent, and it cannot be supposed that that person, whose arrest was synchronous with Mr. Crawford's suspension, and who is now a convict in the Central Jail, was a party in the conspiracy against Mr. Crawford. The Crown counsel to whom was entrusted the conduct of the case for Government deemed it unadvisable, acting on their discretion, to call Hanmantrao as a witness for the prosecution, but we beg to send herewith for your Lordship's consideration a copy, of a lengthy and detailed statement made voluntarily by Hanmantrao, furnishing a full history of his connexion with Mr. Crawford and his transactions with the native officials of the Central and Southern Divisions.

THE London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company has recently spent some fifty or sixty thousand pounds in alterations at Lewes station, in order to avoid a curve which prevented the running of a Pullman train to Eastbourne, where the season commences in another fortnight. The alteration also enables the Newhaven "boat express" to run through without stopping—a decided convenience to travellers now that the Dieppe and Newhaven route is independent of the tide.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following, among other matters, at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of two adjudged insolvents, Abdool Hajee Ahmed and Hajee Jaffer Hajee Ahmed, applied for an extension of time to file their schedule, remarking that they had deposited their books with the Official Assignee on the 20th ult.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, opposed the application on the ground that no notice had been given to his client; and, moreover, the insolvents had not deposited all their books of accounts with the Official Assignee.

His Lordship enquired why the insolvents had not deposited all their account books?

Mr. Manker said all the books had been deposited at the office.

Mr. Starling said that only the books of the present year had been deposited.

Mr. Manker said that the other account books were lodged in the Official Assignee's godown in connection with another case.

His Lordship ordered the insolvents to file their schedule within a fortnight.

RE BECHERDAS KESSOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for an extension of their interim order, which was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the hearing of the petition be adjourned for a year, the other side consenting, as there was an appeal still pending on the Appellate Side of the court in regard to some properties situated in the Mofussil.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented to the adjournment.

His Lordship declined to make any order in the matter until the insolvent appeared in person before the court.

RE GAJANAND RAMCHUNDER DHRADHAR.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, stating that his client was lodged in jail. An interim order was granted.

RE HAJEE JAKARIA CUMMOO.

On the application of Mr. Dinshaw Davar, his Lordship granted the insolvent an extension of time to file his schedule on or before the 21st prox.

RE ABDUL SAKOOR HAJEE ABDUL LUTIFF.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of time to file his schedule, which was granted till the 21st prox.

RE MOTILAL GOPALDAS.

Mr. Dinshaw Davar, with Mr. Badroodin, appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor and applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition for a week. Mr. Manker consented on behalf of the insolvent; and the application was granted.

RE VENAYEK SUCCARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship had previously granted a month's extension to enable insolvent to settle with his creditors. A deed of compromise was prepared and signed by six of the creditors, but about eight more, who were all Marwarees, and therefore difficult to deal with, had not yet signed the deed. His Lordship granted a month's extension.

RE HAJEE OOMER OOSMAN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition for two months, as the inspection of the account books had not yet been completed.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, consented to a month's adjournment.

His Lordship granted Mr. Manker's application for two months.

THE SIMLA FLOWER SHOW.

THE second show of the Simla Horticultural Society was held in the Town Hall on Friday and Saturday last. The show of flowers, according to a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, was not so good as on the first occasion, but this was only to be expected at this time of year. There were, however, some beautiful fuchsias, geraniums, and begonias; while the lilies from Annandale Gardens were alone sufficient to reward those who paid a visit to the show. The ferns and foliage plants, which rather benefit by the exhibition was undoubtedly the collection of fruit and vegetables. The apples and peaches from Annandale were splendid specimens; while that skilful gardener Major Ward showed vegetables, grown at Chota Simla, which would have attracted attention even in an English show. There were some well-grown potatoes and lettuce also shown. The Saharunpur Gardens again took the prize for fruit from the plains—a fine collection. The society has evidently done good service already in stimulating native cultivators to improve their produce, and the prizes given are sure to be appreciated. The bouquets were scarcely as pretty as might have been anticipated, but some of the "button-holes" were above the average one is accustomed to see. The table decorations were good all round, Miss Home taking first prize and Mrs. Macpherson being a near second. The tables were so artistically decorated that the judges must have found difficulty in awarding the prizes: they therefore very wisely gave a special prize to a third table.

For flowers the 1st prizes were as follows:—For lilies, gladioli, tuberous, begonias, hollyhooks, coleas and foliage plants, the Annandale Gardens; for fuchsias and geraniums, Major Ward; for dahlias, Mr. P. Collins; for hydrangeas and ferns, Mr. Rattigan; for roses, Lady Barbour. The 1st prize for foliage begonias was withheld.

For fruits the first prizes were:—For peaches, apples and grapes, the Annandale Gardens; for plums, Abdur Rahman; for fruits from the plains and mangoes, the Saharanpur Gardens. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize went to Annandale Gardens; and the 2nd prize for apples to Mr. Chisholm. The prize for apricots was not given.

For vegetables, Major Ward took the 1st prizes for cabbages, beet-root, tomatoes, and radishes; and Mr. J. Dermot the prize for lettuce. The 1st prize for cauliflowers was withheld.

For bouquets the 1st prizes were.—Cultivated flowers, the Annandale Gardens; wild flowers, Miss Birrell. For button-holes, the Annandale Gardens.

Miss Home took the 1st prize for a decorated table and Mrs. Macpherson the second. Mrs. Russell and Miss Coldstream were awarded a special prize for their table.

Other prizes for vegetables went to native cultivators, but several were withheld.

THE BANGALORE-POONA RAILWAY.

ON the 12th proximo, writes the *Madras Mail*, the branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway between Bangalore and Poona *via* Hubli, Gadag, Dharwar, and Belgaum, will be opened for traffic of all kinds. This link, it is said, by the company, "provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places." This is true, but it may also be stated, that it does not provide a quicker route than that already available by the Madras and G. I. P. Railway system. By leaving Bangalore at 8 on Monday morning by the new line, Poona is to be reached at 7-41 on Wednesday morning—a journey, therefore, of all but two days, say 48 hours. But by leaving Bangalore at 7-45 on Monday morning by the Madras Railway, Poona can be reached *via* Arkonam and Raichore, at 4-35 on Wednesday morning, or in about 45 hours. A traveller from Poona for Madras will not be strongly induced to come by the Mahratta line, for by leaving Poona at 8-35 on Monday evening, he would reach Bangalore at 6-30 on Wednesday evening, and Madras at 7 on Thursday morning, whereas if he were to leave Poona at 8 on Monday evening for Raichore and Madras, he would arrive here at 7 on Wednesday morning. So the new line may not materially affect the traffic receipts of the Madras Railway Company. It furnishs the eastern and northern part of the State of Mysore with means of communication, which would prove of inestimable value in the event of the recurrence of general drought. In 1877-78 Mysore sustained the loss of nearly a million inhabitants, or one-fifth of her population from famine, and it was in the regions crossed by the new line that the famine was most destructive, for there was no means of conveying food to the unfortunate peoples. So also farther north in the veritable Mahratta Country the line will be a great safeguard. During normal times a great deal of traffic will be attracted to the line, and the cultivation of large areas hitherto distant from the large markets should be greatly stimulated by the access that it will give to markets and the seaboard.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.] Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE DOCTRINE OF JEWELS.

IN the current *Contemporary* Mrs. Haweis gives her fellow-women a great deal of advice on the way they ought to dress. Among other things these remarks on the jewels to be worn:—

There is one consideration for humans in which mouths cannot aid us, and this is the face. A woman who has a red face will not wear emeralds, even if an arbitrary man-milliner sends her home a dress that emeralds would embellish. Pity if he cannot dress her without such aid, for, alas! the face is not generally considered in the concoctions of eminent milliners, and I have observed cases where their views have been independent even of the figure.

A woman with a poor complexion does not improve it by pearls. These lovely and innocuous ornaments really derive their chief lustre from a transparent skin as they depend largely on reflected lights. The iridescent colours on pearls attract notice to the whiteness of a white ground, but on an ill-coloured ground they are decidedly vindictive.

A woman whose face, however beautiful, makes *verdatres* tints in the shadows should avoid rubies, especially pink ones, and roseate topazes. A face may have these greenish tints without damage to beauty remember. I am not selecting all the most unfortunate women I can think of to threaten and warn. Every face has a great deal of green in it, as a portrait-painter will tell you. Giotto (who painted the loveliest angels conceivable) and all his pupils made the shadows on girls' faces startlingly green, and the eyes green too sometimes and yet we receive the impression of exquisite delicacy and brilliancy. Still red is the complmeentary of green, and if the dress should be pink and no help for it the jewels nearer the face ought to counteract it.

A wise man will not select the precious opal for his *fiance's* ring, specially if the engagement is to be a long one nor as a christening gift to a robust child. Opals are unlucky, they say, probably because they are extremely brittle. An acquaintance of mine a great collector of precious stones, lost a fine opal under particularly annoying circumstances. He was pricing a fine specimen at a well-known jeweller's. He and the shopman were passing it from hand to hand; it fell, and was pulverised on the glass counter. Each accused the other, and eventually the gentleman had to pay, and the jeweller lost more than the worth of the stone in a valuable customer. Science tells us that the opal is a resinous quartz which owes all its beauty to its imperfections. The milky ground, transfused with sunset fires, derives its celestial colours from fissures interrupting the continuity of the substances. Is it, therefore, wonderful that I do not recommend the opal for hard wear?

Art tells us to avoid the opal as we avoid the pearl, unless we can do it justice by a lovely background. There is no stone so revengeful when ill-treated. Try a fine opal on a coarse red hand, or freckled neck, and judge.

On similar grounds do not try to reconcile a good sapphire with a shallow cheek. The spiteful thing will loudly announce your misfortune. But the gentle turquoise (always supposing you get a real one—they say the Orientals have not sold us a genuine turquoise for ten years) is more amiable. There is no stone that so sets off a fair white hand, and if its owner fall sick, or be troubled mentally, the turquoise will temper its vivid blue to a sympathetic green. I really think there is some ground for this old Turkish superstition, which no doubt means that the stone is sensitive to mephitic or acid vapours. One lady assured me that her turquoise, a great beauty, disclosed secrets; and it used to be thought that a sympathetic bond existed between the stone and the giver, which made it a useful counsellor betwixt parted lovers.

The diamond is thought to be perfectly, "becoming" to every face, besides being beautiful in itself, and in moderation I think a brilliant spark is so. It gives freshness and life, as shown at the beginning of this paper. But the huge electric lamps that millionaires lay on to their wives and daughters are not becoming. They destroy entirely the brightness of the eyes and darken a fair skin. They, perhaps, are less detrimental to a brown skin, only they make it browner—serving like a single candle to make darkness visible.

Amber is one of the most becoming materials to set off dark or florid faces. Its waxen-gold is the softest of yellows passing with age from curd-white into deeper orange, and at last into *cafe noir*. It is said that this dark colour is merely external, but I have tried experiments with some very ancient amber in sherry struck to stone. Celtic, which is like brown ing share in the government of their country. These are very noble feelings to entertain for India, and every one must fully sympathize with them. But the question of questions is whether the English-knowing natives have rendered themselves fit for the enjoyment of all that they immediately want to have or aspire to obtain in the near future; whether the inhabitants of the various countries on the continent of India, differing from one another more fundamentally than the Englishman differs from the Spaniard or the Russian, can ever become one people, one nation, even for the purpose of political action; and whether, taking a dispassionate view of the existing conditions of India, it would be safe or beneficial for our rulers to make all the concessions which are demanded by the Congressionists in the name of a nation which does not, and cannot, exist, and whose representatives they cannot claim to be. Men like Sir W. Wedderburn only see natives at their best. They have few opportunities of gaining a practical insight into the defects of native character—defects which are admitted, and admitted with pain and grief, by some of the most enlightened natives themselves. We have repeatedly declared that we are not opposed to the Congress on principle, that we are not hostile to the aspirations of our countrymen. But we maintain that a great reform must take place in their moral nature, their public spirit and their social condition, before they can, as citizens, hope to do good either to themselves or to their country by obtaining the powers and the privileges they seek.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—Sir William naturally looks with alarm on the new rift in the concord of the Congress, and gently admonishes our friends on the very unintelligible attitude they have taken. Let us hope our friends will take the advice in good part and join heartily with the other communities in working for the Congress. Our contemporary of the *Rast Goftar* admits the soundness in principle of the Congress, but is doubtful whether all that is prayed for by the Congress could be safely given to us by our rulers. That is a question of detail. If our rulers think we ask for too much, they might refuse to give us all we want. Further those of our people who themselves think the programme of the Congress too large might exert themselves to correct it by joining it, and giving the benefit of their advice to their countrymen. The stock objection about our defective social and moral condition has been often answered. If we wait and absolutely stand still for political progress until we attain social and moral perfection we shall probably have to wait for ever. The true principle of action is that our efforts for progress in both directions must go hand in hand.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE NATIVE PRINCES.

THE *Guzerati* says:—If the British officers in the Native States could also be made to render an account of their stewardship, and the services of sympathetic and energetic political agents, and residents, and diwans, were properly recognised, the tone of native administrations would certainly improve. Under the existing system British officers live in grand style like princes without contributing to the prosperity and progress of their States. The experience recently gained at Hyderabad distinctly shows how the interest of the States can be easily sacrificed by a delerichon of duty on their part. The prevailing system is a relic of past days when for the safety of the new power it was felt necessary owing to the unsettled condition of the country to station a British officer in each Native State, and even troops in some instances. Those times have passed and these officers should be made to fulfil a much more useful function in a sympathetic manner. The administration of most of the Native States needs overhauling; but that can only be done by friendly guidance. It should be remembered that the Indian princes fill nearly the same position as that occupied by the European monarchs in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries and unless the paramount power devises honest measures to train them in the art of government, exercises the greatest caution in the selection of English officers to fill up the post of political agents and residents, and adopts a more enlightened and disinterested policy in their relations with the princes, there is little hope of satisfactory improvement. Lord Ripon awakened the whole of India to its sense of duties and responsibilities and if a Governor or Viceroy like him can succeed in rousing the princes from their indifference and apathy, India will have reason to be as grateful to him as it has been to Lord Ripon.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE COLONIZATION OF KASHMIR.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—It did not need his lecture on the princes of India to show that Sir Lepel Griffin excels in destructive criticism. But any claim that may be put forward in his behalf for constructive genius is yet to be made good by him. His proposal about the colonization of Kashmir with three millions of Englishmen is in perfect accord with his imperial instincts, but it is not so feasible, nor so fraught with unmixed good as he has allowed himself to imagine. How the planting of such a vast number of foreign settlers on the slopes of the Himalayas might prove a source of strength, as well as weakness, and of weakness more than of strength, is very clearly shown by the *Bombay Gazette*. The scheme is not practicable, and there are grave political reasons that decidedly weigh against any benefit that might be derived from the colony as a possible barrier against Russian invasion.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—Surely, the retirement of Sir Lepel Griffin from the Indian Civil Service has not been synchronous with a dislocation of all laws of the moral government of the universe, or the lapse of all sense of political morality, or of right and wrong in Englishmen generally. His proposal to seize hold of the State of Cashmere, to allot its lands to 3,000,000 of English colonists, on condition of military service, and to assign the children of the soil to them as their virtual slaves, on daily wages, may not be practicable economically or even as a military scheme. But in itself the proposal is no other than that of the highway man, addressed to his wealthy neighbour, "your purse or your life!" Is this the political morality, based on Christian ethics, which the British Government is to inculcate on our Native Princes, and with which it is to regenerate the entire population of India? The lecturer, as if pricked in conscience on this point, argues—"nor would the Native Princes of India be at all alarmed by the British colonisation of Cashmere; they would understand that the position is exceptional; that Cashmere is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families, and that its strategical position on the North-West frontier makes it not only reasonable, but an imperative duty for the Government to utilise it as it chooses in the best interests of the public safety." If the Native Princes can be thus satisfied, they are the equals of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in their mental grasp, and judging from the spirit of his proposal, he is not their better in regard to political morality. Why then, does he denounce them in his lecture?

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG.

The *Gazerati* says:—The death of the first Sir Salar Jung was distinctly a national loss, and that of his talented son in the very prime of life will doubtless be deeply mourned by the people of Hyderabad. The younger Sir Salar Jung had the rare fortune or misfortune to be appointed to discharge the onerous duties of Dewanship at the age of twenty. What was already foreseen by some sagacious people turned out a reality and he had to sever his connection from the Hyderabad politics which would have proved too much even for an older and more experienced statesman. He was a very promising man and had Providence spared him, he also would have perhaps distinguished himself like his father. The Hyderabad State has ever been suffering from crushing reverses since the death of the renowned Sir Salar Jung, and we are sorry the most important Native State in India has found itself unable to cope with a state of affairs which causes great anxiety in the hearts of all impartial and disinterested observers.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The sad death of young Sir Salar Jung on Sunday before last brings to an abrupt close a life rich in early promise. Sir Salar inherited a great name, and at the early age of twenty attained a position of the highest eminence and responsibility in Hydrabad. The young Nizam his master had specially solicited his appointment. He himself was credited with uncommon gifts of head and heart. He enjoyed the unbounded confidence of British officers. Thus every thing seemed to be propitious for a very successful career, but an unfortunate misunderstanding between Sir Salar and his master led to his fall from the Dewanship. Since he vacated his high office he fell into an irregular, and aimless life. A sad, incurable illness took possession of his system, and he passed off amidst universal regrets. His Highness the Nizam and his Minister Sir Asman Jah expressed their sense of the loss in fitting terms. Sir Salar leaves an infant heir a few weeks old.

Says the *Indian Spectator*:—"Killed with kindness" would not be an unfair epitaph for poor young Salar Jung's grave. It was his misfortune to be brought up to the stage of life, too early, to lord it over his equals and perhaps his superiors. The task was not very difficult, for he had only to keep the position his distinguished father had made for him, and Sir Salar Jung junior had enough of brains for that. But he was flattered into a sense of abnormal self-esteem, and longed to leave a mark for himself. He counted too much upon the forbearance of his master and playmate, and upon his connection with his family. It did not take him long to be undeceived. We had hoped he would profit by his fall, but he seems to have been of too impatient a nature for that. Since vacating the Prime Minister's chair, he is reported to us to have gone steadily down in health of mind and body. Sir Salar Jung leaves the stage of life at a time when most aspirants to fame enter it. It is a fate to be lamented; Parsees and Hindus will grieve equally with Mahomedans at his untimely death. It is for his brother now to keep up the traditions of the house and to look after the infant heir.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON THE CONGRESS.

The *Rast Goftar*, referring to the letter of Sir William Wedderburn on the Congress, remarks:—Sir William takes the view, which is directly opposed to our own, on the advisability of the Parsees joining the Congress. The question involves issues of the greatest importance, and it must be accounted by all fair-minded men to be absolutely necessary that the public should go through the discipline of fair discussion on it. The net result of Sir William's communication is this that he deals with arguments for which we are not responsible, and in which we have never concurred, and that, therefore, so far as his letter goes, the grounds on which we have based our contention remain unaffected. Sir William's declaration in favour of the Congress was only to be expected from one of his known views on Indian politics. He is an English gentleman of liberal views and wide sympathies, moved by the wish that England should do justice to India, and filled with the desire that, raised and refined by contact with Western civilization, the native people should bear an ever increas-

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSION.

IN Russian Court circles the following interesting story is told as to the cause of the Czar's recently issued Ukase commanding Russian Princes only to contract orthodox marriages if they wish to retain their rights to the succession. After the accident at Borki people discussed what would have happened if the Imperial family had not escaped unhurt. The Prince of Oldenburg, commander of the guards, is said to have made the remark that he would immediately have assembled the guards and made them swear allegiance to the Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir. The latter's wife was a Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and does not belong to the Orthodox Church. The prince of Oldenburg was informed that his views were wrong, as the law annulling the right of succession of those Grand Dukes who had not contracted orthodox marriages has never been abrogated, and that such marriages were only tolerated. The imperial Ukase was therefore intendedto confirm an already existing law, which implies the exclusion from the succession of the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Sergius—the latter of whom has married a Hessian Princess—should their wives not after all become converted.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE TURF LIBEL CASE DECISI

THE award has been issued in the case h before Mr. James Lowther, the Earl of March, a Prince Soltykoff, sitting as arbitrators, to decid the dispute between Sir George Chetwynd, plaintiff, and the Earl of Durham, defendant. The text of the statement of claim is necessary to explain the legal technicalities in the award:—

STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

1. The defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff the words following, that is to say:—"No owners of horses ought to put up any jockey suspected of or known to be guilty of pulling horses. Unfortunately, I know many very hones and straightforward owners of horses who employ th services of a notorious jockey because he rides we and because they adopt the selfish principle that it better to have him on their side than against the I go further than this. Some owners employ him cause they think that he can square some ot jockeys in the race, and thus ensure the victory h his mount if he has backed it. I consider such policy on the part of owners to be a direct encourag ment to malpractices on the part of jockeys. Wha an example it is to young jockeys and apprentices eager to get on in their profession to see owners of all ranks and degrees employing a jockey whom these very boys have seen pulling horses in races in which they have been riding. If we blame owners for putting up certain jockeys of ill-repute to win them races, what are we to say of owners who employ them to win them money? There is a considerable difference, in my mind, between winning races and winning money on the turf. The former is a manly, exciting sport of emulation and rivalry; the latter too often an ignoble struggle to outcut other people. There is a well-known, and what the sporting press calls a fashionable and aristocratic racing stable that has been conspicuous throughout the racing season for the constant and inexplicable in-and-out running of its horses. Their running has surprised and disgusted the public besides losing them their money; it has driven the handicapper to his wits' end to discover the true form of the horses he has to apportion weights to, and it has scandalised all true lovers of the sport of horse-racing. But the darkest part of the matter is this, that the owners, or nominal owners, of the horses to which I am alluding win large stakes when their horses are successful, but do not lose much when they are beaten. If you wish to purify the turf you must go to the fountain head. The Jockey Club members, with scarcely one exception are honourable, straightforward gentlemen. I am certain that it is as much a matter of regret to all of them as it is to me that some men equal to us in social position and in racing influence have failed to maintain the fair reputation of the turf. The higher a man's position on the turf the more needful is it that he should be above reproach. If we find that such a man or men continue with impunity to break the rules of racing law and the code of honour amongst gentlemen, let us treat them as they deserve to be treated, as unfit to mix with us and associate with us in the sport we love, otherwise we give too good grounds to the opponents of racing who assert that we fail to maintain the standard below which any sport must stand condemned as pernicious and destructive to the morals of the nation" (meaning thereby that the plaintiff, as an owner of horses trained in a racing stable kept by a person named Sherrard, knowingly employed a jockey notoriously guilty of pulling horses in races for the purposes of disguising the real and true form or racing qualities and ability of such horses from the public and from the persons having to decide upon the weights to be carried by such horses in future races for which they were entered, or for the purpose of causing such horses to lose races which but for such pulling they might have won, and that the plaintiff so employed such notorious jockey because he thought he could square some other jockeys riding in the same race, and thus fraudulently ensure the victory for the plaintiff's horses, and because he could thus fraudulently enable the plaintiff to win money, and enable the plaintiff to outwit and defraud other people, and that by means of such fraudulent practices the plaintiff won large stakes when his horses were successful, but did not lose much when they were beaten, and further meaning that by the means aforesaid the plaintiff had abused his high social position and great influence in the racing world, and thereby failed to maintain the fair reputation of the turf, and further meaning that the plaintiff had been guilty of the above and other malpractices on the turf to an extent which broke the rules of racing law and the code of honour amongst gentlemen, and was unfit to mix with fair dealing or honourable or honest men, and was a party to such conduct in his racing transactions as in its effect would, if the sport of racing were to fall to such a level, be pernicious and destructive to the morals of the nation).

2. The defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff the words following, that is to say:—"I also accuse Sir George Chetwynd of having connived at serious malpractices which are contrary to the rules of racing" (meaning thereby that the plaintiff, with the object of improperly and fraudulently obtaining money, had resorted to or been guilty of or been privy to, and had availed himself of unfair and dishonest means or practices in and about the running and control and management of his horses in races in which they ran, and was unfit to be or remain a member of the Jockey Club, or to associate with honourable men). The plaintiff claims 20,000*l.* damages.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

1. The defendant admits that he spoke and published the words which are set out in the first paragraph of the statement of claim, and he says that they are true in substance and in fact.

2. The defendant does not admit the accuracy of the innuendoes set out at the close of paragraph 1 of the statement of claim as conveying the true meaning of the words which are complained of.

3. The defendant admits that he wrote and published of the plaintiff the words which are set out in the second paragraph of the statement of claim, and he says that they are true in substance and in fact.

The following is the text of the award:—

"To all to whom these presents shall come. We, the Right Hon. James Lowther, Member of Parliament, the Right Hon. the Earl of March, and his Serene Highness Prince Soltykoff send greeting. Whereas, by a certain memorandum of agreement or instrument in writing, bearing date the 4th of June, 1889, made between Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. (hereinafter called the plaintiff), and the Right Honourable John George, Earl of Durham (hereinafter called the defendant), and sealed with the seals of the plaintiff and defendant respectively, after reciting that an action was then pending in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, 1888, C. 577, wherein the said Sir George Chetwynd was plaintiff, and the said Earl of Durham was defendant, which action was then at issue, and also reciting that it had been thought desirable to provide for the trial of the said action in manner thereinafter appearing, it was agreed that all proceedings in this action should be stayed, and that the said action, with all questions at issue therein, should be referred, and they were thereby referred, to the award order and final determinations of the Right Hon. James Lowther, M. P., the Right Hon. the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff, so as the said arbitrators should make and publish their award in writing, and signed by the said arbitrators of and concerning the matters referred, ready to be delivered to the parties, or to either of them, or, if they or either of them should be dead before the making of the award, to their personal representative who should require the same, on or before July 30, 1889, or on or before any other day to which the said arbitrators should by any writing signed by the said arbitrators, endorsed on the now recited submission, from time to time enlarge the time for making their award. And it was thereby further agreed that the cost of the said arbitration should abide the event of the award, and that the costs and reference of the award should be in the discretion of the arbitrators, who might direct to and by whom, and in what manner, the same or any part or parts thereof should be paid, and that the said arbitrators should have all the powers as to certifying or otherwise of a Judge of the High Court of Justice. And it was thereby further agreed that the said arbitrators should be at liberty to order and determine from time to time, or by their award, anything to be done by either of the parties respecting the matters referred to, and should have in and about the conduct of the said reference the powers of amendment and all other powers of a Judge of the High Court at the trial of an action. And whereas by an order of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice made in this action in chambers by Master the Hon. R. Butler, and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1889, upon hearing counsel on both sides it was ordered that the said action of Chetwynd *v.* Durham be referred to arbitration, pursuant to the terms of the hereinbefore recited submission and that the arbitrators should be and are the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of March and Prince Soltykoff, who were thereby appointed arbitrators, and that the costs of and incidental to the said application be costs in the cause.

THE AWARD.

"Now know ye that we, the said Right Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff, having taken upon ourselves the burden of the said reference, and having duly weighed and considered the several allegations of the parties, and also the proofs, vouchers, and documents

THE BOY WHO ACCOMPANIES THE SHAH.

THE Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., writes to a contemporary:—

The Shah, as has been of late frequently remarked, is everywhere accompanied by a boy of about ten. The child is not striking in appearance—he appears to be somewhat delicate—certainly far from robust. His costumes are magnificent; he bears already the highest rank that his sovereign can confer upon him—he is introduced at every Court, and the Shah is even desirous that European orders and decorations should be bestowed upon him—what does it all mean? The wildest fables have been circulated. It has been said that he is the favourite son of the Shah himself. That is not the case: he is no relation whatever to the Shah. It is rumoured that the astrologers of Persia have decreed that so long as this child is about the Shah's person no harm can befall his Imperial Highness—another fable. The astrologers are out of it this time.

This is the true story, and our readers may rely on it that we give the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, on the highest authority. About thirty years ago one of the Shah's highest functionaries sent him a female slave highly recommended as a person of trust to be employed about the harem. She was one of many there in a subordinate capacity with other servitors—she was certainly not

[redacted]

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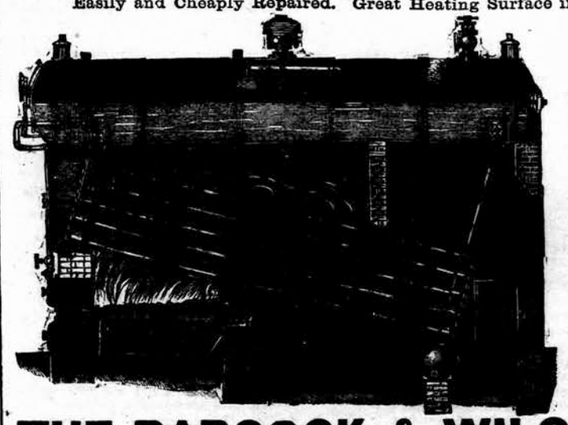

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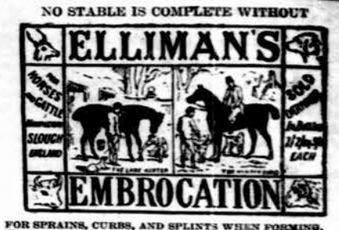

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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Here hath been dawning another blue day.
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SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold.
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

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Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
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And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

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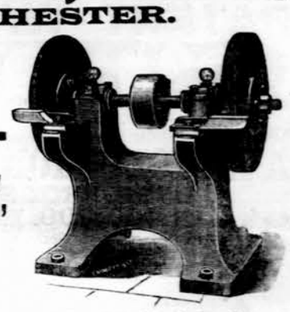

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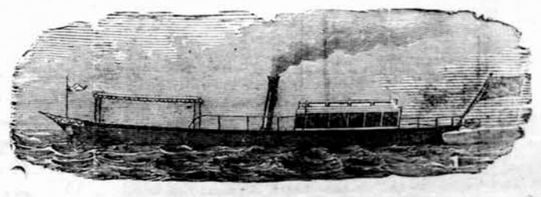

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